

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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No. 8

Prices Continue to Advance

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Big Rally for Stevens Bill

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Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ACID, PYROGALLIC, ACETIC
ACID, TARTARIC, U.S.P.
ALCOHOL, U.S.P.
BLEACHING POWDER
BISMUTH SALICYLATE
BUCHU LEAVES, LONG, SHORT
CAMPHOR, MONOBROMATED, AM-
ERICAN REFINED
CASTOR OIL
CLOVE OIL
CREAM OF TARTAR, U.S.P.
DAMIANA LEAVES
DRAGON'S BLOOD, REEDS
FUSIL OIL, REFINED
GALANGAL ROOT

GLYCERIN, REFINED, DYNAMITE
GUARANA
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
LAUREL LEAVES
LIME, CHLORINATED, ACETATE
LICORICE ROOT, SELECTED
MENTHOL
MUSTARD OIL, ARTIFICIAL
PEPPERMINT OIL
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE,
PRUSSIAN, RED
QUICKSILVER, FLASKS
ROCHELLE SALT
SACCHARIN
SAFFRON FLOWERS
SAVORY LEAVES
SENEGAL GUM
SPRUCE GUM

SESAME OIL
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE
TARTARIC, EMETIC
THYME LEAVES
TURPENTINE, VENICE
WINTERGREEN OILS, SWEET
BIRCH, SYNTHETIC

DECLINED

ANISE OIL
CITRONELLA OIL
COUMARIN
EPSOM SALTS
NAPHTHALENE BALLS
NUX VOMICA
SABADILLA SEED
SILVER NITRATE
WAX, JAPAN

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915

ENTHUSIASM FOR PRICE MAINTENANCE

The enthusiasm which greeted the speakers on price maintenance at the mass meeting of independent retailers in New York last week would have put to shame the statements of those opposed to price maintenance that it is not popular with the majority of merchants.

Every important branch of retailing except the department stores was represented at this meeting. There were druggists, hardware merchants, stationers, photographic supply dealers, talking machine men and others. They represented the class generally spoken of in the newspapers as "small merchants," but there are more than a million of these small merchants in the United States and their voices should be heard more loudly in the Halls of Congress than those of the department store proprietors who use standard goods as price-cutting baits and prate of unfairness to the consumer if the Stevens bill becomes a law.

PROTECTING AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

There is no little kinship between the aims of the Stevens bill and the efforts which the Administration at Washington promises to put forth to save American industries from ruinous price competition from abroad after the war.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has proposed an amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law which would prevent European manufacturers from "dumping" their products in this country at a

price less than their selling price in the country of origin, with reasonable charges added for transportation and customs duties.

If it is logical and right for the Government to protect our manufacturers from this sort of competition, which it is admitted by the Administration would come under the heading of "unfair competition" it is equally logical and right that American retailers should be protected against ruthless price-cutting by large retail interests on trade-marked articles.

The consumer as well as small merchants should be protected from predatory price-cutters.

PROGRESS IN FORMULARY REVISION

Interest in the forthcoming revision of the Pharmacopoeia which, judging from present indications, will make its appearance shortly after the beginning of the new year, has submerged somewhat the interest that another time would be ordinarily taken in the work of revising the National Formulary. Yet in some respects, the one book is quite as important as the other to the average druggist and manufacturer, for both Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary under the Federal Foods and Drugs Act, as also under the laws relating to drug standards enacted in the various states, reign equally supreme for definition and test of the medicines and preparations named therein.

That progress has been made in the new revision of the National Formulary is reflected in the news story of the recent meeting of the revision committee in Philadelphia, which appears in our news pages, and enough information has come to hand to predict that the new book will make its appearance shortly after the issuance of the Pharmacopoeia. In the past, various writers have discussed the Formulary as a legal standard, especially since the passage of the Food and Drugs Act, and quite a few defects, either apparent or real, have been cited to show that it was a mistake to include this work in the national law. All of these criticisms have doubtless been considered and met by the revisers, and in the results of their work will be seen a book which although denominated as a "formulary," will carry all of the earmarks of modern pharmacopoeia making.

The appearance of the new National Formulary will be an event of considerable importance to all druggists, for it will be representative of the progress that has been made in this branch of pharmacy since the last revision. The book will no longer be looked upon as affording the substituter ammunition with which to ply his nefarious calling, but it will be what it was designed to become, an authoritative source of information for formulas and standards of preparations which are extensively employed by physicians and others, but for which no similar information is carried by the Pharmacopoeia. The National Formulary, in its several revisions, has more than served the original purpose of its publication, and the new edition is sure to meet the needs of present-day practice of medicine and pharmacy.

U. S. P. Revision Committee Won't Change On Liquors

Efforts of N. A. R. D. and Liquor Dealers Association of no Avail, Say Members—Committeemen Stirred up by N. A. R. D. Insinuations.

The Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia has practically completed its work, and barring unexpected delays, the book will be off the press and ready for distribution January 1, 1916, or soon thereafter. This, the ninth decennial revision, will become official on or about May 1, 1916.

All of the matter is in type and the work to be done now is largely a question of the mechanical process of putting the pages together, printing and binding.

Despite the efforts of the National Association of Retail Druggists it is very unlikely that the question of whisky and brandy will be formally reconsidered, and the Pharmacopoeia will go to press with standards for these liquors entirely deleted.

Resolution Language Objected to

Considerable feeling has been stirred up among members of the Committee of Revision because of the language employed by the N. A. R. D. in the resolution passed at the recent convention in Minneapolis calling for the inclusion of liquors in the Pharmacopoeia. Particular exception is taken to that paragraph which read:

That we ask the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeia to investigate fully the rumors which are afloat relative to the action of Committee of Revision in deleting these two substances.

Members of the committee have individually asked the N. A. R. D. to apologize for such insinuations, which are declared to be baseless and unworthy of an association having the standing of the N. A. R. D.

Liquor Dealers also Interested

It has recently come to light that the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association has been making strenuous efforts to influence the Committee of Revision that it should reconsider its action and restore whisky and brandy to the Pharmacopoeia. Ten years ago the liquor dealers' association objected to the standard for whisky which the Pharmacopoeia contained, which defined whisky as pure, straight liquor made only from grains.

Theodore Roosevelt, when he was President, decided that important question, "What is whisky?" and his decision conformed to the standards which the Pharmacopoeia had laid down. When William Howard Taft became President this decision was reversed and it was ruled that almost anything which the distiller chose to call whisky was whisky. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that this difference of opinion was one of the things over which the two Presidents began their famous quarrel which ended in defeat for both of them at the last Presidential election.

Decided only on Technical Grounds

Since the United States Government has ruled that the standards for whisky and brandy contained in the Pharmacopoeia are not correct, the Committee of Revision decided, by a majority of only two votes, that the Pharmacopoeia, being the official Government authority on drugs and medicines, could not dispute the question with the Government, so whisky and brandy were deleted.

A member of the committee said: "The stories afloat that members of the committee were influenced by prohibitionists, temperance advocates, woman suffragists or any other interests which consider the subject solely from a public point of view, are utterly groundless and foolish. The question was decided solely on a technical basis. The reason that some members of the drug trade want whisky and brandy in the

Pharmacopoeia is because those druggists have been enjoying a profitable trade in these liquors, and they want to hide behind the Pharmacopoeia."

Discussion on Other Items

In addition to the liquor question the Committee of Revision wrestled considerably with the advisability of eliminating elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine phosphate, the tests of which are at such great variance that no standard could be agreed upon.

Cannabis indica was also a much-discussed item. The war has shut off importations of the Indian variety to a large extent, and the question of substituting the American cannabis indica met with objections from some of the committee, who claimed the American variety is not up to the standard of the Indian. The majority ruled, however, that the American cannabis indica is fully up to the Pharmacopoeial standard.

N. F. Committee Will Not Define Liquors

Members Meet in Philadelphia and Probably will Agree with Revisers of Pharmacopoeia in Their Stand on Whisky and Brandy.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 1—"What is whisky?" probably will never be known if the Committee on the National Formulary of the American Pharmaceutical Association is to be depended upon to give an answer.

This was hinted at here by W. L. Scoville, of Detroit, Mich., acting chairman of the committee which had just completed a two-day session at the building of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The committee met Thursday and Friday.

Because of a difference of opinion with the United States Government on the question, the U. S. Pharmacopoeia does not contain definitions of these liquors. The Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopoeia have left both whisky and brandy out of the list.

"It is extremely doubtful," said Acting Chairman Scoville, at the Walton hotel, where he had his headquarters, "if the committee will include whisky or brandy in its formulas. The question of flavor enters so largely into any attempt to create a standard for whisky or brandy that the proposition is an exceedingly difficult one. Everyone knows that the flavor that appeals to one man will not appeal to another, and for this reason the problem is hedged round with endless difficulties. I will not know if the committee will make a standard until I have heard, in the course of a week or two, from members of the committee who were not present at our meeting here in Philadelphia. I am going to obtain their votes on the question by mail and until the votes are all in nothing definite will be known. You may say, however, that it looks doubtful that we will adopt a standard for whisky and brandy."

Elixir of the phosphates of iron, quinine and strychnine was not taken up by the committee. This was decided at the first meeting Thursday. Two new drugs were placed on the list. They are euonymus and apocynum, both of which are used as heart tonics.

The National Association of Retail Druggists had asked the committee to take up the question of standardizing whisky.

Mr. Scoville said that the principal work of the committee at this meeting was the revision of proofs for the new book. This had occupied many hours during the sittings, he said. A portion of those in attendance worked on this matter until late Thursday night.

Those present besides Mr. Scoville were Otto Raubenheimer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. Fullerton Cook, of Philadelphia; Charles H. LaWall, of Philadelphia; H. A. B. Dunning, of Baltimore, Md.; S. L. Hilton, of Washington, D. C.; George M. Beringer, of Camden, N. J.; M. I. Wilbert, of Washington, D. C., and Adam Wirth, of New Orleans, La. C. Lewis Diehl, the chairman, is ill at his home in Louisville, Ky. Others besides he, whose votes will have to be obtained by mail, are Clyde M. Snow, of Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Stevens, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Leonard A. Seltzer, of Detroit, Mich.; Harry V. Arny, of New York, and William A. Hall, of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater Leaves N.Y. Department of Health

Dr. Haven Emerson, Sanitary Superintendent, Will Succeed Him—Change Will Make no Difference in Patent Medicine Regulation.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater retired from the position of Commissioner of Health of New York City on November 1 and Dr. Haven Emerson, who has been Sanitary Superintendent of the Department of Health, has been chosen to head the bureau.

It is understood that Dr. Goldwater has been anxious to retire for some time in order that he might give his entire attention to his work as head of Mt. Sinai Hospital. His resignation was first presented to Mayor Mitchel on July 1 and he has been holding the post for the last few months pending the appointment of a successor.

During his period in office Dr. Goldwater has made himself famous as a rigid enforcer of the sanitary laws. He started several crusades against germs and fake medicines, among them being the campaign against overcrowding in the subway and surface cars, and the more recent investigation into the manufacture and sale of patent medicines.

Dr. Emerson, who becomes acting commissioner, has been in thorough sympathy with the methods of Dr. Goldwater and the change in administration will make no difference in the work of the department.

Department of Health Revises Code On Proprietary Medicines

At a meeting of the members of the Department of Health of New York City, on Tuesday afternoon, several changes were made in sections 115 and 117 of article 8 of the sanitary code relating to the sale of drugs and patent medicines. These changes were made, it was explained, in order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the law and so that it could be more easily enforced when it goes into effect on December 31.

Section 116, relating to the manufacture and sale of drugs, sub-division (e) of paragraph 2 was changed to read:

(e) If any proprietary or patent medicine to which the provisions of Section 117 of this Code relate shall fail to contain every ingredient, the name of which shall have been filed in the Department of Health pursuant to said Section 117 of this Code as a constituent part of said medicine; or if such proprietary or patent medicine shall contain any ingredient, the name of which is required by the provisions of Section 117 of this code to be filed in said department which name has not been so filed. (S. C. Sec. 69) (The Provisions of sub-division (e) shall take effect December 31, 1915).

The second paragraph of Section 117 of the code, regulating the sale of patent and proprietary medicines was revised to read:

"The names of the ingredients of every such medicine to which the therapeutic effects claims are attributed and the names of all other ingredients except such as are physiologically inactive shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the Regulations of the Board of Health may prescribe."

Three changes were made in all, the final one being in paragraph three of the same section which was made to read:

"The expression 'proprietary or patent medicine,' for the purpose of this section, shall be taken to mean and include every medicine or medicinal compound, manufactured, prepared, or intended, for internal human use, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, or which does not bear the name of all of the ingredients to which the therapeutic effects claims are attributed except such as are conspicuously, clearly, and legibly set forth, in English, on the outside of each bottle, box or package in which the said medicine or medicinal compound is held, offered for sale, sold, or given away."

Proprietors Planning to Fight New York Law

Harry B. Thompson, Counsel for Association, Says He is Now Preparing Case to Be Fought Out in Courts—States Objections to Ordinance.

Despite the fact that a number of New York wholesale drug firms have agreed to abide by the regulations requiring the registration of patent and proprietary medicines with the Department of Health, recently adopted by the New York City Board of Health, the Proprietary Association of America is continuing to formulate plans for combatting that measure.

The association maintains that the Health Board is not empowered to enact any such ordinance as this, or to enforce the regulations made under it. It is claimed that neither is in any way related to the public health or the welfare of the people of New York. This, it is said, is borne out in four particulars. First, although the ordinance was enacted on December 31, of last year, it has been suspended until December 31 of the present year. This would show that the action taken by the board is not a very urgent one, for if there were danger from the use of proprietary medicines, so great a time would not be allowed to elapse between the date of the enactment of the ordinance and of the time of putting it into effect.

The second particular points out that it is strange that those remedies which are advertised and sold under name, description, or definition found in the Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary are not regarded as dangerous, and may be sold, so far as the health ordinances of New York City are concerned, without any of the restrictions appearing either in the ordinance or the regulations, when it is stated that there are a large number of these which call for narcotic drugs in sufficient quantities to place them within the provisions of the Harrison law. Stranger still is the fact that the New York ordinance was enacted two months prior to the time the provisions of the Harrison law became effective. The Goldwater ordinance would pass that on which the Harrison law places a ban.

Third, there is questioned the propriety of permitting the unrestricted sale of preparations where the names of the ingredients are set forth in English upon the wrapper, while the fourth particular takes up that part of the ordinance which exempts medicines or medicinal compounds sold or given away upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, providing it shall be for the use of the person for whom it is prescribed, and the prescription itself placed on file.

Counsel for Proprietors Talks

"The fact that eleven large wholesale drug firms and dealers in proprietary medicines of New York have written to Dr. Goldwater signifying their intention of complying with section 117 of the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health of New York City, as stated in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS of October 27, will have no effect upon the views taken by the Proprietary Association of America, which disputes the right of the Health Board to place in effect and maintain the ordinance and regulations thereunder which are in question," according to Harry B. Thompson, counsel for the association.

"On behalf of our organization, I am now at work on a plan of action to combat this ordinance, as well as the regulations, but at the present time I am unable to make public just what will be done. I may say, that the action of the New York wholesalers will not make a particle of difference to us and we will go ahead and test the validity of the ordinance."

It is said that there are a number of ways open by which the ordinance and regulations may be contested, but Mr. Thompson declines to make any comment thereon until the plans now in process are completed. It is also believed that a number of other organizations will join with the Proprietary Association in the fight for the elimination of the provisions attacked.

Quinine Continues As London Market Feature

Further Advance of 30 Per Cent in Price—Prussiates, Quicksilver, Bromides, Glycerin, etc., also Go Higher.

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Nov. 2—Quinine continues to be the active feature, having further advanced 30 per cent since last report. Large foreign Government orders since unplaced awaiting; as amended limits price for sulphate 6s paid. Stock deliveries are heavy, with by-products in short supply.

Quicksilver is higher at £16 15s per flask, and copper sulphate has advanced to £38 per ton. Prussiates are higher, yellow (potash) being held at 2s 9d and soda at 1s 9d per pound. Potash, caustic, 60 per cent, is £22 per ton and castor oil £51 per ton. Bromides have also advanced, both potassium and sodium being held at 16s per pound, and ammonium at 18s 6d per pound.

Glycerin is dearer, with £110 per ton quoted for export. Cream tartar is easier at 185s per cwt. Turkey opium is practically unobtainable with no arrivals. Potassium permanganate has further advanced to 310s per cwt.

Future of Quinine Market Serious, London Reports

Correspondent Says Large Orders and Small Supply Forecast Developments of a Critical Nature—Active War Demand Continues.

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 19—The first indications of a more than usually active market in quinine were visible during the last week in August and the arrival since of the extensive orders for export as already reported has had the effect of precipitating a crisis. In former movements of importance barks have usually provided the controlling influence but in the present instance there are several factors which govern the situation and as the subject has already begun to attract considerable attention it may prove of interest to inquire into first causes and their sequelae.

Looking back over the trade of the last forty years and without reference to particular dates and figures it would be difficult to find any period at all analogous to that upon which we have just entered. Shortly after the Franco-German war one easily remembers the record price in Europe of the equivalent of \$3 per ounce and it was not until the discovery in Bolivia of ample supplies of Cuprea bark and the remarkable increase in the output of the alkaloid in Germany that the prices reached anything like a reasonable level. Leaving on one side the vexed question as to whether supply can create demand it is a fact that the enormous increase in demand for sulphate arising out of its extended popularity throughout the world, synchronised with this period of over-production and low prices.

An event of the first importance at a later date—about 1880—was the erection in Milan of the Fabbrica Lombarda, the largest quinine factory in the world, which led to an important amalgamation of interests. A temporary shortage of bark a few years later induced a well-known German importer trading in London to corner the raw material. His speculations also embraced the purchase of all the available stocks of the finished product both in London and on the Continent with the result that prices again advanced to about two dollars. The venture

was, however, ill-timed and its collapse brought about also the downfall of the Italian factory just referred to. The stocks of barks and quinine thus accumulated and subsequently realized led to a rapid decline in values until from "dollar quinine" the long-hoped-for "quarter quinine" was ultimately reached.

Java Bark a Potent Influence

The advent of Java bark several times richer in alkaloids than its competitor from South America has undoubtedly exercised a more potent influence upon the quinine industry than any other event during the intervening years and had it not been for the short sighted policy persistently followed for years by the Dutch planters in both manufacturing and marketing their product in competition with European manufacturers and with their own exports of barks much more profitable results would have accrued both to themselves and their rivals. The understanding finally centered into recently in Java has doubtless produced a more stable basis for manufacturers but it remains to be seen whether the present crisis will not be exploited by the Java interests for all that it is worth, seeing that they now practically have the ball at their feet.

It is only within the last few weeks that the unprecedented demand for the war has arisen and it will no doubt severely tax the energies of the few manufacturers who are at present within hail to supply the requisite quantities of the various salts that are wanted. In view of our own and the Dutch manufacturers being outsold for several months to come it is more than probable that a world shortage will be experienced. In this connection it must be remembered that the important output of the German factories is entirely cut off from us. It will devolve, therefore, upon the Dutch and your domestic makers to satisfy a large part of the demand. The London stocks of sulphate, which have averaged about 4,000,000 ounces for years past, have diminished by more than half this quantity already and are further heavily drawn upon daily. More-over barks have of late months fallen off heavily in volume. During 1915 from January to December the exports from Java were only 7,553,500 pounds, as compared with an average yearly export of over 16,300,000 pounds for 1911-1914, during which period the cost of the unit of quinine in the bark has risen about 100 per cent—viz., from cents 3.15 to 6.20.

Quinine Used as Substitute

The demand for quinine during the first twelve months of the war was comparatively normal and some explanation is required to account for the present sudden and unexpected heavy requirements. The continual rejection of immense orders for aspirin, phenacetin, phenazone, salicylates, salol, etc., must account in some measure for this change in fashion on the part of the medical authorities, while the questions of economy and the close approach of winter, as the usual consuming period, may have also influenced their decision.

From the above few authoritative figures it can readily be seen that the market is not too favorably placed at present to meet this surfeit of orders for quinine and if periodically repeated it will not be surprising if we witness further developments of a serious nature, the more so, that the theater of war has been extended to the Balkans with all its inherent possibilities.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 19—Our export markets have shown more activity this week but the home trade leaves much to be desired. General interest has been centered in quinine as to which we are more fully reporting in our letter.

Turkey opium remains extremely scarce and it is hoped that the British Government will shortly again grant permits for its importation seeing that by excluding all supplies from abroad the main object they have in depressing values for the benefit of consumers is defeated. From cables received in London to-day from New York announcing an advance of one dollar in the price of this variety it is evident that your market is likewise none too well supplied.

Glycerin is being rapidly called up under contracts in anticipation of the winter trade and the recently advanced price is being willingly paid.

Bromide is now practically unobtainable anywhere on this side and the salts, especially ammonium, are again getting

very scarce, from which we must infer that the various parcels figuring in our import lists during the last month or two must have disappeared for export. We understand there are still orders in the market not yet filled and awaiting confirmation at higher limits.

Makers of bismuth salts have so far not altered their prices since the war began but they are nevertheless quite unable to cope with the demand. In the preparation of this product our two principal manufacturers are suffering from the loss of their best hands who have gone to the front and in several instances contracts already entered into have been turned down to make way for our Government orders.

Morphia and codeine are unchanged in price but little is available from the manufacturers except for far-out delivery which renders business almost impossible. The statistical position of sennas would indicate that there is not so much scarcity as importers would lead one to suppose by the high prices still being realized at the sales. Since last month the hesitation in buying saficycls at the much higher level established on your side has given way to a better feeling and sales are now being made for November and December shipment.

Salol has been disappointing owing to the delays experienced in obtaining deliveries, now much overdue, and in several instances unprotected contracts have led to disputes and the payment of fines for non-delivery. It is reported that large quantities of aspirin smuggled into Italy have been seized by the authorities in Milan. This doubtless accounts for the mysterious manner in which some Swiss firms entirely failed recently in fulfilling their contracts and which involved a number of British firms in heavy losses. Attempts have been made by two or three makers here to turn out Hexamine but so far we have failed to come across a satisfactory product even at a much higher price than that at which it can be imported.

IPECACUANHA spurted last week to 14s and to-day fully 4s more would have to be paid for Rio.

GATTS have advanced considerably again of late, blues fetching 95s, and greens, in rather better supply, fetch 85s.

EIEMI, which was almost unsaleable in January last, has attracted attention and good white quality is now worth 85s per cwt.

CARDAMOMS, of which Germany was always a large buyer and London the principal distributing center, have suffered a considerable decline except for the highest grades, 6s being about the price still for selected pods, whereas seeds have fallen to about half their old price, viz., to 2s 3d per pound.

CAMPOR MONOBROM, in sympathy with cables from your side, has advanced to 17s 6d per pound and in one quarter 20s c. i. f. is asked.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE, in 28 pound lots only, is selling at from 55s to 60s per pound.

PHENACETIN—22s.

PHENAZONE—37s 6d.

QUININE SUPHATE—3s 6d per ounce, bi-sulphate, 3s 7d and hydrochloride 4s to 4s 4d per ounce.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—17s per pound.

HEXAMINE—5s 3d to 5s 6d per pound.

Western Jobbers Suspect An Attempt to "Corner" Drug Market

William F. Woodward, secretary and treasurer of the Clarke, Woodward Drug Co., of Portland, Ore., together with several other large wholesale drug interests on the coast, has started a campaign against various Eastern concerns which are believed to be trying to corner the market in certain much needed drugs and chemicals. Mr. Woodward believes that the operations of these brokers come under the provisions of the Clayton act and he will bring their activities to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission. Offers have been received by many of the leading druggists of the West for all of their surplus stocks of many articles which are now very scarce on the market.

Gary, Ind.—A new firm, to be known as Bachner's Drug Store, has been organized with a capital of \$10,000 to do business in this city. Harry I. Bachner, Ruby Bachner and David Edenburg are the organizers.

New York Markets

Further Sharp Advances Recorded on Important Drugs During Past Week—Opium and Morphine Continue Upward Trend—Peroxide of Hydrogen also Higher.

The feature of the market for drugs and chemicals the past week was the further sharp advance in prices covering hydrogen peroxide, camphor monobromated, menthol, permanganate of potassium, quicksilver, balsams and bismuth, while rises in prices of other numerous drugs and chemicals have been announced. The active demand and scarcity of supplies of the finished products and crude materials, continue to sustain the upward price movement.

There continues an active inquiry for opium derivatives from abroad, while domestic buyers bought sparingly, which restricted a further upward trend of values for the gum. Holders locally continue to quote \$10 for druggists' quality in cases and for jobbing lots \$10.05 is named, while powdered is held at \$11.25 and granular grades at \$11.50.

The demand for morphine shows no abatement and sales for the week have been decidedly large. Manufacturers continue to ask \$5.50 for muriate in 5-ounce cans and \$6.95 in ounce containers for acetate.

Manufacturers of quinine are still quoting 50c an ounce for sulphate in 100-ounce tins. Second hands are obtaining \$2.10 and over and \$2.25 from consumers. No spot supplies are here of Java, Amsterdam or German goods.

Acetic Acid—Prices scored a sharp advance in sympathy with the higher cost of acetate of lime and a brisk demand. Sellers are naming \$3.25 and over for 28 degrees and 28c for glacial per 100 pounds, as to size of order.

Alcohol—A further increase in the buying movement and larger sales for account of both the domestic and export trades, resulted in a fair appreciation of prices. Sellers are quoting \$2.60@\$2.65 a gallon, as to size of order.

Arnica Flowers—The market is firmer under a renewal of inquiries and larger sales. Sellers are booking orders at 2c a pound above recent sales prices and are asking 30c@32c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Bismuth Salicylate—A sharp advance in prices featured the market and holders are demanding \$3.25 a pound. The upward trend of the market was attributed to a further shrinkage of spot stocks and a renewal of active inquiries from domestic and export buyers.

Bleaching Powder—Owing to the demand being in excess of the supply, which is scarce on the spot, prices moved upward to 4½c@5c a pound, as to quantity ordered. Export orders booked for the week covered large lines for prompt shipment at full asking prices.

Buchu Leaves—Small spot stocks and a steady demand for the short leaf variety, culminated in a higher level of values. Sellers are quoting \$1.20 and over, as to quantity ordered.

Camphor Monobromated—A sharp advance in price was announced by manufacturers owing to small spot supplies and no cessation of the demand. Makers are now quoting \$3.65 to \$3.75 a pound as to terms of sale. American refined camphor, in bulk and in barrels is stronger and prices are higher under a larger demand for spot lots and future deliveries. Sales have been reported embracing sizable invoices on the spot and for delivery over the next six and seven months. Spot lots in bulk and in barrels closed at 45c@46c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Castor Oil—The higher market for the seed resulted in an upward trend of values. Manufacturers are quoting 10½c for supplies of No. 3 in barrels and ½c higher for cases and cans containing five gallons. For crystal and other brands 11½c and 10½c a pound is asked.

Chlorate Salts—In response to a good demand and a further shrinkage of spot stocks, holders advanced quotations to 44c@45c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Citronella Oil—Liberal offerings, due to recent large arrivals and a further accumulation of spot supplies, created an

(Continued on page 8)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	1.10	— 1.15	Domestic Potato	lb.	.04	— .08	Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetone	lb.	.30	— .34	Dragon's Blood, mass.	lb.	.25	— .60	Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .94
Acetphenetidin	lb.	10.50	— 11.50	Reeds	lb.	.85	— .90	Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.70	— 3.75
Agar Agar, proof	gal.	.47	— .55	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.			Permanganate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Alcohol, 188	gal.	2.54	— 2.56	Ergot, Russian	lb.	.67½	— .70	Quinine, 100 oz. tins.	oz.		— .50
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.56	— 2.58	Spanish	lb.	.85	— .90	50 oz. tins.	oz.		— .50½
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.58	— 2.60	Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .20	25 oz. tins.	oz.		— .51
Denatured, 180 proof.	gal.	.39	— .40	Washed	lb.	.18	— .27	5 oz. tins.	oz.		— .52
188 proof	gal.	.40	— .42	U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .28	1 oz. tins.	oz.		— .55
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .47	Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .70	Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .52	Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.08½	— .09½	German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Purified	gal.		— .80	Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.60	— .65	Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .30	Gold	lb.	.75	— .80	Resorcin	lb.	11.25	— 12.00
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30	Glucose	100 lbs.	2.46	— 2.52	Rochelle Salt	lb.	.28½	— .29
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums.	lb.			Saccharin	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Alon	lb.	.87	— .93	and bbls. added	lb.			Safrol	lb.	.27	— .29
Ammonia Carb., Dom.	lb.	.08½	— .09	C. P. in cans.	lb.			Salicin, bulk	lb.	5.50	— 6.25
Bromide	lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Dynamite, drums included.	lb.			Salol, bulk	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20	Saponification loose	lb.	.39	— .40	Santonin, cryst., bulk.	lb.	39.00	— 40.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .19	Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.35	— .37	Powdered	lb.	40.00	— 41.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.00	— 3.25	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.38	— .40	Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Antimony, needle	lb.	.22	— .25	Guaiaacal, liquid	lb.	2.25	— 3.00	Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.22	— .22½
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.			Guarana, Pow'd	lb.	1.20	— 1.40	Silver, Nitrate	lb.	.31½	— .33½
Free sulphur	lb.	.45	— .55	Haarlem Oil	gross	1.95	— 2.00	Soap, Castile, white, pure.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Crimson	lb.		— .75	Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime.	lb.	.16	— .18	Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Antipyrine	lb.	20.00	— 22.00	Pacific Coast 1914 prime.	lb.	.18	— .20	Green, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Area Nuts	lb.	.08½	— .10	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	7.50	— 22.50	Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Argols	lb.	.18	— .20	Hydroquinone	lb.	5.00	— 5.50	Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.45	— .50	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30	Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .07	Iodoform	lb.	4.60	— 4.65	Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.08½	— .06
Arsenic, red	lb.	.08½	— .09	Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80	Benzoate, granulated	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
White	lb.	.03½	— .04	Russian	lb.	7.00	— 7.50	Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.85
Balm of Gilead Buds.	lb.	.21	— .23	Kola Nuts, West Indian.	lb.	.10	— .12	Bicarb. English	lb.	.03	— .03½
Barium Chlorate	per ton	85.00	— 100.00	Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Amer. f.o.b. works.	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
Nitrate	lb.		— .16	Anhydrous	lb.	1.40	— 1.45	Bromide	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	.25	— .30	Licorice, mass	lb.	.14	— .21	Hypophosphite	lb.	.82	— .84
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.	gal.	1.55	— 1.60	Licorice, Stick, domestic.	lb.	.23	— .30	Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00	Foreign	lb.	.30	— .31	Nitrate, technical	lb.	.13	— .14
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.80	— 1.00	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50	U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .24
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.		— 3.25	Lycopodium	lb.	1.05	— 1.10	Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25	Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.05½	— .07	Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Subcarbonate	lb.		— 3.25	Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	.45	— .50	Sulphate, U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Subgallate	lb.	2.70	— 2.75	Sulphate, Epsom Salts,	lb.			Spermaceti	lb.		— .24
Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	— 2.80	Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 6.00	Spts. Ether. Nitros.	lb.	.45	— .48
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .06	Manna, large flake	lb.		— 1.00	Starch, Corn, Pearl.	lb.	.03½	— .03½
Bromine, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.70	Small flake	lb.	.90	— .95	Potato	lb.	.05½	— .05½
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04	— .07	Sorts	lb.	.63	— .65	Rice	lb.	.12	— .14
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk ..	lb.	10.50	— 12.00	Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.50	— 3.75	Wheat	lb.	.05	— .05½
Citratd	lb.		— 6.50	Recryst.	lb.		— 4.50	Storax	lb.	.25	— .30
Calcium, Hypophosphite ..	lb.	.77	— .79	Mercury, flasks	lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Strontium, Bromide	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Camphor, Am. refined, bbls.	lb.	.45	— .46	Bisulphate	lb.	1.21	— 1.22	Nitrate	lb.	.18	— .19
Japan, refined	lb.	.42	— .43	Blue, mass	lb.	.72	— .73	Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.	oz.	.73	— .83
Squares of 4 ounces.	lb.	.43	— .44	Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.80	— .81	Powder	oz.	.70	— .80
16's in 1 lb. carton.	lb.	.44½	— .45	50 p.c.	lb.	.90	— .91	Sulphate	oz.	.70	— .80
22's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.45	— .45½	Calomel, American	lb.	1.43	— 1.45	Sugar of Milk, powdered.	lb.	.14	— .15
32's in 1 lb. carton.	lb.	.45½	— .46	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.		— 1.35	Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Cases of 100 blocks.	lb.	.42½	— .43	Powdered	lb.	1.56	— 1.66	Sulphur, roll	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.15
Monobromated	lb.	3.65	— 3.75	Red Precipitate	lb.	1.66	— 1.71	Flour	100 lbs.	2.12	— 2.60
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.35	White Precipitate	lb.	1.66	— 1.71	Flowers	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.60
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Metol	lb.	7.00	— 10.00	Washed	lb.	.04	— .06
Russian	lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Mirbane Oil	lb.	.31	— .33	Tartar Emetic, in casks.	lb.	.53	— .53½
Powdered	lb.		— 4.50	Morphine, sulphate, bulk.	oz.	5.35	— 5.50	Thymol, crystals	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.08½	— .09	1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60	Tin, crystals	lb.	.10	— .10½
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.03	— .03½	½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes.	oz.	5.75	— 5.80	Bichloride	lb.	.38	— .40
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .06	¼-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.	oz.	5.80	— 5.85	Oxide	lb.	.38	— .40
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.30	— 2.00	Diacetyl	oz.	5.95	— 6.30	Tolul, pure	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Chloroform	lb.	.40	— .45	Moss, Iceland	lb.	.06½	— .07	Commercial	gal.	5.00	— 5.20
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk.	oz.	3.50	— 3.75	Irish	lb.	.08½	— .10	Turmeric	lb.		— .05½
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk.	oz.	8.40	— 8.60	Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50	Turpentine, Venice, True.	lb.	.60	— .65
Ounces	oz.	8.45	— 8.50	Tonquin	oz.	13.00	— 13.00	see Naval Stores).			
Eighths	oz.		— 8.60	Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	— 15.00	Turpentine, Venice, True.	lb.	.55	— .60
Phosphate	oz.	6.55	— 6.70	Tonquin	oz.	20.00	— 25.00	Artificial	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate	oz.	6.95	— 7.10	Druggists'	lb.	8.50	— 9.50	Vanillin	oz.	.50	— .55
Colocynth, Trieste, whole ..	lb.	.22	— .24	Synthetic	lb.	.11½	— .12	Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.13	— .14
Pulp	lb.	.50	— .75	Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.12½	— .13	Chloride	lb.	.10½	— .11
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .40	Balls	lb.	.05½	— .06	Oxide, white, pure	lb.	.13	— .14
Fingers	lb.	.41	— .42	Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.08½	— .10	Commercial	lb.	.14	— .15
Coumarin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50	Powdered	lb.	.08½	— .10	Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .06½
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.35	— .36	Cochin	lb.	.06½	— .07				
Cresote, 99 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .36	Virgin	lb.	3.50	— 6.50	Acetic, U. S. P., 28 deg.	lb.	.03½	— .03½
Cresol	lb.	2.50	— 3.60	Opium, cases	lb.		— 10.00	Glacial	lb.		— .02½
Cresol	lb.	1.20	— 1.50	Jobbing lots	lb.		— 10.05	Benzoic, from gum.	oz.		— 3.50
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste ..	gal.	.32	— .35	Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.		— 11.25	Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Jewelers' large	lb.	.75	— .80	Granular	lb.		— 11.50	Boric, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Small	lb.	.65	— .70	Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.50	Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .10½
French	lb.		— .25	Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.14	— .17	Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Dextrin, imported, Potato.	lb.	.09	— .10	Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04	Citric, crystals	lb.	.55	— .55½

ACIDS

Acetic, U. S. P., 28 deg.	lb.	.03½	— .03½
Glacial	lb.		— .02½
Benzoic, from gum.	oz.		— 3.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Boric, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .10½
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Citric, crystals	lb.	.55	— .55½
Cresylic, 95% 100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— 1.00
Gallic	lb.	.85	— .90
Lactic, U. S. P.	lb.	.06	— .100
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.08	— .08
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.48	— .50
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	— .30
Pyrogallie	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

New York Markets

(Continued from page 6)

easier feeling among holders, resulting in downward trend of prices.

Coumarin—Prices ruled easier, under more liberal offerings, and a moderate demand. Holders reduced quotations and are now asking at \$7 a pound for domestic.

Damiana Leaves—Values moved upward in sympathy with reports of a decided shortage in the crop, and an active demand locally. At the close of the market sellers were firm naming 8c and over a pound, as to terms of sale.

Dragon's Blood—Small arrivals and a decided shrinkage in spot stocks, coupled with better inquiries, resulted in a stronger market. Leading holders advanced prices to 85c@90c a pound for reeds, as to quantity ordered.

Fusel Oil—A larger movement of supplies into consumption and a decided shrinkage of spot stocks led to a stronger and higher market. Sellers are asking \$4.50 a gallon for refined.

Guarana—A firmer tone pervades the market under a larger demand, particularly from exporters. Sellers are not inclined to book orders below \$1.10 for whole and \$1.20 and over for powdered, as to terms of sale.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Prices were raised to \$22.50 per gross, for supplies in one-pound bottles. Scarcity of spot stocks and a good inquiry resulted in a stronger market. Parcels on the spot for prompt delivery are difficult to obtain. Several leading manufacturers have notified the trade that on account of their inability to procure the crude material for the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide, they are obliged to withdraw from the market and until further notice no orders will be booked for this article.

Japan Wax—In the absence of an improvement in the demand and small sales, holders are showing more anxiety to market supplies. Quotations closed at lower levels ranging from 12c@12½c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Laurel Leaves—A larger demand and an increased movement of supplies into consumption, created a stronger sentiment among holders. Prices closed firmer and higher and sellers are quoting 6¼c@6¾c a pound on spot lots for prompt delivery, as to quantity ordered.

Lemon Oil—No improvement in the demand and some selling pressure by holders, weakened the market. A well-known brand was lowered to \$1.10 a pound.

Licorice Root—Prices of selected sorts are stronger and higher under reduced spot supplies and a steady demand. Holders are quoting 15c@15½c a pound, showing 1c a pound gain over recent sales booked. For extra sorts 16c and over is still being named. Cable advices from France confirmed arrangements made for the exportation of licorice root. The British Government has also lifted the embargo on this commodity, permitting it to be exported to the United States. This will enable American importers to renew purchases of the root in both France and England, thereby relieving the markets here of the stringency of supplies.

Lime, Chlorinated—Larger sales booked for account of domestic and export buyers, stimulated an upward trend of the market. Holders are firmer and refuse to entertain bids under 4½c a pound. Acetate sorts closed stronger owing to an active demand and limited offerings due to the production being sold well ahead. Sellers are quoting \$4.50 to \$4.55 per 100 pounds, as to quantity, showing a sharp advance.

Menthol—Active inquiries from domestic consumers and a higher market in Japan, stimulated a further appreciation of values here. Holders are now asking \$3.45@3.75c a pound, as to terms of sale. Advices from London note that buyers there have made liberal purchases of supplies for forward shipment in the Japan market, which led to fair advances in prices there. Offerings by cable from Japan involved parcels for January-February shipments at 11 shillings and 10 pence and February-March shipments at 11 shillings and 3 pence, cost freight and insurance, in bond.

Naphthalene Balls—In the absence of buyers and increased offerings, prices weakened. Parcels on the spot are now obtainable at 11½c@13½c a pound, as to quantity. Reports from Hamburg note an active demand for naphthalene, but business is being restricted, owing to manufacturers being unable to meet the requirements of consumers, owing to the scarcity of the raw material.

Nux Vomica—Increased offerings and little inclination by buyers to take hold on a larger scale, served to influence a weak undertone. Quotations were lowered to 5¼c a pound but this failed to stimulate the demand, buyers apparently holding aloof for further developments.

Peppermint Oil—The recent advance in prices of bulk oil resulted in some brands having been quotably higher at \$2.50 to \$2.60 a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Small spot supplies and a steady demand, led to a further rise in the market. Sellers are asking \$1.25@1.35 a pound, as to quantity ordered.

Pyrogallol Acid—The scarcity of spot stocks and good inquiries, led to a further rise in prices. Holders are quoting \$1.45@1.50 a pound, as to quantity purchased.

Quicksilver—Scarcity of supplies and a steady demand, together with shipments being held in check from the Coast, owing to freight congestion at Galveston, resulted in higher prices. Holders are asking \$115@125 per flask. Several selling agents, according to reports, have no supplies to offer.

Red Prussiate of Potassium—Scarcity of spot stocks and a seasonable demand, led to a stronger and higher market. Offerings are limited, holders quoting \$3.50@3.75 a pound.

Rochelle Salt—Manufacturers announced an advance in prices of 1½c a pound to 28½c and upward, as to terms of sale. The rise was attributed to the enhanced cost of production and a seasonable demand.

Sabadilla Seed—Less inclination by buyers to purchase and more selling pressure by holders, resulted in low prices. Offerings are fairly liberal at 20c for whole and 23c a pound for powdered, but sales for the week were small in the aggregate.

Saccharin—The scarcity of spot supplies and larger inquiries resulted in a higher level of prices. Sellers are quoting \$8.50 and above a pound, as to quantity ordered and in most cases holders are refusing bids below the quoted inside range of values. Indications for a higher market are very promising, based on a probable scarcity of spot stocks.

Saffron Flowers—Some holders raised prices on American sorts to 65c a pound, at which figure fair sales were booked. Offerings below 65c were limited to small lots.

Savory Leaves—A sharp rise in prices featured the market, which was attributed to a scarcity of supplies and better inquiries. Sellers are now refusing to book orders under 20c and over as to size of order.

Seidlitz Mixture—Quotations were raised by several manufacturers, owing to a decided increase in the buying movement. Makers are quoting 22c@22½c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Senegal Gum—Moderate offerings and a better demand led to a stronger market and higher values. Sellers are offering parcels on the spot at 18½c@20c, as to quality and size of purchase.

Sesame Oil—Steady withdrawals of supplies on the spot and good inquiries, led to a further upward trend of the market. Sellers are now quoting \$1.05 and upward a gallon, as to terms of sale.

Silver Nitrate—The enhanced cost of the metal and a steady demand, led to an upward movement of prices. Holders are asking 31½c@33½c a pound, at which figures fairly large sales have been booked and additional lots are pending sale.

Spruce Gum—Prices advanced under firmer primary markets and a steady demand. Holders are quoting 65c and upward, as to quantity and quality ordered. Spot stocks are smaller and in most quarters higher values are generally looked for.

Tartar Emetic—Manufacturers advanced quotations for U.S.P. to 53c. The higher level of values is attributed to the enhanced cost of production and larger inquiries.

Thyme Leaves—Quotations show a net advance of about 2½c a pound for the week just ended, with sellers naming 10c and over a pound, as to quantity ordered. Short spot stocks and better inquiries stimulated the upward trend of the market.

Venice Turpentine—A renewal of activity resulted in a higher level of values and holders are asking 65c and above per lb. as to quantity ordered. Small spot stocks and limited offerings resulted in a stronger upward trend of the market. The artificial product is meeting with a larger outlet at prices ranging from 12c@12½c a pound, as to size of order.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Salicylic	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Stearic	lb.	.11	—	.26
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.06	—	.08
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk ..	lb.	.80	—	.85
Tartaric crystals	lb.	.48	—	.49
Powdered	lb.	.47	—	.48½

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Artificial	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	—	.90
Peach kernel	lb.	.40	—	.45
Amber, crude	lb.	.20	—	.22
Rectified	lb.	.45	—	.47
Anise	lb.	1.07½	—	1.10
Bay	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Bergamot	lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Cade	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.80	—	.85
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Japanese, white	lb.	.14	—	.15
Caraway	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. etc.	lb.	.85	—	.90
Lead free	lb.	.95	—	1.00
U. S. P.	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.45	—	.50
Wood	lb.	.14	—	.16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	10.00	—	
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.39	—	.42
Java	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.15½	—	1.15
Bottles	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Copaiba	lb.	.80	—	.85
Coriander	lb.	15.00	—	
Croton	lb.	.85	—	.90
Cubebs	lb.	2.75	—	2.85
Erigeron	lb.	.90	—	1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.40	—	.45
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	—	4.00
Turkish	lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Gingergrass	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Ginger	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Hemlock	lb.	.55	—	.60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Wood	lb.	.35	—	.40
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Spike	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Garden	lb.	.65	—	.75
Lemon	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Distilled	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Linaloe	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	9.50	—	
Artificial	lb.	7.50	—	
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	28.00	—	40.00
Petal	lb.	45.00	—	52.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Sweet	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Patchouli	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Imported	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Bottles	lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.70	—	3.00
French	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Pimento	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Pine Needles	lb.	.70	—	.75
Rose, natural	oz.	9.50	—	
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.75	—	.80
Sandalwood, East Indian ..	lb.	6.60	—	
West Indian	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.62	—	.65
Artificial	lb.	.23	—	.24
Savin	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Spearment	lb.	1.65	—	1.85
Spruce	lb.	.50	—	.55
Tansy	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
White, French	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Wintergreen leaves, true ..	lb.	4.50	—	
Synthetic	lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Birch, sweet	lb.	4.00	—	
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.75	—	2.25
Wormwood	lb.	2.15	—	2.20

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.32	—	.33
South American	lb.	.35	—	.39
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	—	5.25
Oregon	gal.	.65	—	.75
Peru	lb.	4.20	—	4.25
Tolu	lb.	.40	—	.42

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.20	—	.25
Bayberry	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.14	—	.15
of Tree	lb.	.08	—	.10
Buckthorn	lb.	.30	—	.35
Calisaya	lb.	.18	—	.27
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07	—	.09½
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.15	—	.25
Cascarilla	lb.	.18	—	.18
Siftings,	lb.	.12	—	.15
Broken	lb.	.16	—	.19
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20	—	.25
Broken	lb.	.30	—	.32
Condurango	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Cotton Root	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Cramp	lb.	.14	—	.15
Elm, grinding	lb.	.15	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05	—	.06
Sweet	lb.	.05	—	.06
Trieste	lb.	Nominal	—	
Prickly, Ash	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Northern	lb.	Nominal	—	
Pomegranate	lb.	Nominal	—	
of Fruit	lb.	Nominal	—	
Quebracho	lb.	.22	—	.25
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.14½
Select	lb.	.15	—	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15½	—	.20
Soap whole	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Cut	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Crushed	lb.	.40	—	.42
Tonga	lb.	.30	—	.30
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.03½	—	.04
White Pine	lb.	.03½	—	.04
White Poplar	lb.	.05	—	.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	Nominal	—	
Witch Hazel	lb.	Nominal	—	

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.20	—	.25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	—	.20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	—	.95
Para	lb.	.65	—	.70
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.50	—	3.25
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.25	—	5.00
Cuts	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
South American	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Green label	lb.	—	—	1.30

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.29½	—	.52
XX	lb.	.45	—	.47
Powdered	lb.	.42½	—	.45
Fish	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Juniper	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Laurel	lb.	.05	—	.06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09	—	.10
Sloe	lb.	.37½	—	.50

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.30	—	.32
Borage	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Calendula	lb.	.45	—	.50
Chamomile, German	lb.	.32	—	.35
Belgium	lb.	.32	—	.35
Hungarian	lb.	.30	—	.32
Roman	lb.	.16	—	.17
Elder	lb.	Nominal	—	
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	—	
Closed	lb.	Nominal	—	
Powd. Flowers and Stems ..	lb.	.26	—	.28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	—	.45
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	—	.18
Select	lb.	.22	—	.25
Melva	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Mullein	lb.	2.00	—	
Saffron, American	lb.	—	—	.75
Valencia	lb.	11.25	—	11.50
Tilia, with leaves	lb.	.50	—	.55

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.08	—	.09
Rav. true	lb.	—	—	
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Buchu, short	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Long	lb.	1.15	—	1.20

Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Chiretta	lb.	.12	—	.13
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	
Truxillo	lb.	.25	—	.26
Coltsfoot	lb.	.09	—	.10
Conium	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Damiana	lb.	.22	—	.25
Digitalis	lb.	.06	—	.08
Eucalyptus	lb.	.40	—	.45
Euphorbia Pithulifera	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.20	—	.22
Henbane, German	lb.	Nominal	—	
Russian	lb.	.12	—	.15
Henna	lb.	.16	—	.17
Horehound	lb.	.20	—	.22
Jaborandi	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Laurel	lb.	—	—	.08½
Lobelia	lb.	Nominal	—	
Matico	lb.	.33	—	.40
Marjoram, German	lb.	.13	—	.13½
French	lb.	.04	—	.05
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.14
Peppermint, American	lb.	Nominal	—	
German	lb.	.08½	—	.10
Pichi	lb.	Nominal	—	
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Rose, red	lb.	.45	—	.46
Rosemary	lb.	.38	—	.40
Rue	lb.	.35	—	.36
Sage, stemless	lb.	.20	—	.21
Grinding	lb.	.45	—	.50
Savory, Alexandria, whole ..	lb.	.35	—	.36
Senna, Alexandria, whole ..	lb.	.16	—	.18
Half leaf	lb.	.22	—	.25
Siftings	lb.	.08	—	.10
Tinnevely	lb.	.22	—	.23
Pods	lb.	.18	—	.20
Skulcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.16	—	.18
Spearment, American	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Stramonium	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Thyme	lb.	.05	—	.06
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Yerba Santa	lb.	.14	—	.15

ROOTS

Aconite	lb.	.14	.15
Alkanet	lb.	.35	.40
Althea, cut	lb.	—	.45
Whole	lb.	.25	.26
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	.30
German	lb.	.35	—
Arnica	lb.	.35	.36
Belladonna	lb.	1.75	1.90
Berberis aq.	lb.	.09	.10
Blueflag	lb.	.09	.10
Bryonia	lb.	.11	.12
Burdock	lb.	.20	.22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.90	1.00
Unbleached	lb.	.20	.24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	.05
Blue	lb.	.05	.06
Colchicum	lb.	.18	.20
Colombo	lb.	—	.10
Culvers	lb.	.14½	.15½
Dandelion	lb.	.25	.26
Doggrass	lb.	—	.75
Echinacea	lb.	.17	.18
Elecampane, imported	lb.	—	.12
Galangal	lb.	.09½	.10
Gelsemium	lb.	.09	.10
Gentian	lb.	.09	.10
Geranium	lb.	.04½	.05
Ginger, African	lb.	.07	.08
Jamaica	lb.	—	.18
Bleached	lb.	—	.18½
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	6.75
Eastern	lb.	6.25	6.50
Cultivated	lb.	—	—
Golden Seal	lb.	4.40	4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	4.60
Hellebore, white	lb.	—	.10
Powdered	lb.	.12½	.13
Black	lb.	.11	.12
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.35	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.55	2.60
Jalap, whole	lb.	.09	.10
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	.20
Licorice, extra	lb.	.16	.17
Selected	lb.	.15	.15½
Mandrake	lb.	.08	.09
Musk, Russian	lb.	.90	.95
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.12½	.13
Powdered	lb.	.14½	.15
Verona	lb.	.11½	.12
Fingers	lb.	.65	.95
Persea Brava	lb.	.12	.14
Pellitory	lb.	.30	.35
Pink, true	lb.	.38	.40
Poke	lb.	.68	.96

Russia Cut Off From Drug Supply by Germany

Great Scarcity of Medicines There in Early Part of War Due Largely to Control of Industry by Teutons.

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—One of the most poignant experiences of the Russian military authorities since the opening of hostilities with the central powers has been the alarming scarcity of pharmaceutical goods. In many branches of industry it was realized in Russia that the German manufacturer held the commanding position, but it was probably in pharmaceutical goods that this was most keenly felt when war broke out. The hard fact is that, apart from the manufacture of acids and sodas, in short heavy chemicals, Russia has practically no chemical industry, and least of all chemico-pharmaceutical industry. Therefore, practically all that she used at home was imported from Germany, part from France, England and the United States, as a number of the leading pharmaceutical houses of America can easily testify.

When this terrible scarcity from which the unfortunate wounded and sick had to suffer what ought to have been unnecessary pain, was recognized to be acute, the authorities, as far as in them lay, set about to satisfy their requirements in other countries than Germany, and stimulated as far as they could, the few Russian chemical industrialists to undertake the production of medicinal preparations and such like, including, of course, bandaging material and so on. As a result, houses in Western Europe capable of responding to the Russian demand were able to obtain wonderful prices and make a lot of money. But full satisfaction could not be obtained in Europe, and application had to be made for increased supplies also to America and even Japan, so that it may be said the whole civilized world, as far as pharmaceutical goods are concerned, was mobilized in order to satisfy the enormous demands of the Russian Red Cross and other analogous organizations in connection with the Russian army, not to speak of the alleviation of the great straits into which the civil population of the country was put through the sudden stoppage of German supplies.

Iodine Became Very Scarce

Iodine was one of the items which attracted particular attention, first, because of its great value for use in the field and hospitals, and second, because it has been the object of a great deal of attention of recent years on the part of Russian chemists, on the ground that the seaweeds abounding in proximity to the Russian shores of the Black sea, the White sea and the Pacific ocean have been found to contain a high percentage of this valuable element, and, therefore, it was felt that the opportunity, or perhaps better said, the necessity of the case constituted a favorable occasion for establishing the industry of iodine production in Russia proper. Cotton wool was also found to be remarkably scarce, although cotton manufacture is one of Russia's leading industries. It had to be brought in large quantities from mills away in the Far East (Japan) along the Trans-Siberian railway.

One need not insist on the importance of the German factor in connection with this present question. It is enough to say that owing to a policy which they have always pursued in Russia, and probably elsewhere, when they could they took care that any factories that were established in Russia under their management should be, as far as possible, controlled and operated solely by Germans or Russian nominees that could be trusted to work in German interests. That is why when, in a moment of patriotic enthusiasm, the Germans were all expelled from the factories, that these, for want of trained men, had practically to cease production, and what little the country may have been said to produce nationally before, had also to be obtained abroad. Some cases were known where, at the instance of the Moscow Town Council, the Government permitted a number of Germans to remain in connection with plants that they only could handle, but these gentlemen so arranged matters that the installations could only be handled by Germans, and would cease to be of much value if others than themselves got the work to do.

The ultimate test of the scarcity of goods, of course, is in the price. It could be said that without exception, all goods

on the list of chemicals that had to be imported from abroad rose enormously in price, and only those goods, namely a few heavy chemicals made in the country, remained purchasable at market levels known previous to the war. Nor need it be more than said that the leading chemical houses of the country, to whose operations it may be assumed the Germans were not strangers, early saw the value of getting control of the stocks then available, and the values they obtained, therefore, almost immediately after the opening of the war, constituted a full commercial justification of their acumen.

Germans Bought Medicinal Plants

Another point is, the way the Germans handled the medicinal plants of the country. They took good care to make practically nothing in Russia. But their agents were ubiquitous, and wherever medicinal plants could be had on good terms, the German agent was there to buy them up, and with a show of local patriotism would sometimes, as in the case of licorice root, erect factories for treating the same in its first stages, to be made, however, all the more convenient for packing and sending to Germany for final treatment. The same is to be said of pretty nearly all the medicinal plants, including artemesia, to be found in Russia or Central Asia under Russian control. Turkestan, where this plant is obtained, happens to be, as is well known, the only country where it is produced in quantities and quality sufficient to make a business of. It has always been a sore point in Russian press articles on medicines that their santanin plant, of which they hold such an undisputed monopoly, should have to be sent abroad for the valuable extract to be taken from it. It is like their platinum business; there is but one country where platinum is to be had to any extent, namely the Urals, and yet, as in the case of artemesia, hardly an ounce of it remains in the country, but it was all sent to Paris, London or Dessau in Germany for the valuable metal to be extracted from the ore which is only concentrated to 83% before being sent away.

No Serious Shortage Now

But there is not now any real shortage of pharmaceutical goods in Russia; that is to say, that no one suffers for their absence. The Government immediately recognized the absolute necessity for obtaining the goods, the price was paid, and is still being paid, to keep up the supply, so that when we say that pharmaceutical goods are scarce in Russia, it is more correct to say that they are not very scarce, but they are very expensive.

Only one or two items need be named to show what prices are being obtained even now. Citric acid, for example, fetches 150 rubles per poond and tartaric acid has been as high at 100 rubles, whilst nitric acid makes 45 rubles, and practically the whole range of chemico-pharmaceutical goods have risen hundreds per cent over the prices known before the war broke out.

The Government has come to the assistance of cultivators, and is encouraging both by advice and money the cultivation of medicinal plants in the country. The position as regards pharmacy since the war opened has been one of prolonged crisis. But matters are decidedly easier now.

College Professor Loses Position For Exploiting Cancer Remedy

Dr. Silas P. Beebe, for six years the head of the department of experimental therapeutics of Cornell University Medical College, has been relieved of his position by the college authorities because of his commercial exploitation of autolysin, a remedy for cancer.

The remedy was first investigated by Dr. Beebe in connection with his experiments with a poultice powder composed of various herbs and compounded originally by an Austrian physician. An extract was made from the mixture and under its new name of autolysin was used by Dr. Beebe in the form of an emulsion for injection into the blood.

Dr. Polk, dean of the Medical College, said that the department of experimental therapeutics had been abolished entirely, thus automatically severing Dr. Beebe's connection with the university. The objection to Dr. Beebe's action was that he was exploiting a remedy which had not been approved by the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital, and that his action in engaging in commercial practices was not considered ethical as long as he remained on the college faculty.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Rhatany	lb.	— .50
Powdered	lb.	— .51
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80 — .82
High dried	lb.	.13 1/2 — .14
Chips	lb.	.18 — .18 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	— .35
Mexican	lb.	.11 — .12
Senega	lb.	.38 — .39
Serpentaria	lb.	.35 — .38
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10 — .12
Stripped	lb.	.17 1/2 — .18
Spikenard	lb.	.28 — .32
Squill	lb.	.10 — .12
Squill	lb.	.06 — .06 1/2
Stillingia	lb.	.05 1/2 — .06
Unicorn, false (helonias)	lb.	.45 — .46
True (Aletris)	lb.	.21 — .23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.30 — .32
English	lb.	.70 — .75
German	lb.	.25 — .30
Yellow Dock	lb.	.06 1/2 — .07 1/2

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10
Star	lb.	— .30
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05 — .05 1/2
Dutch	lb.	.06 — .06 1/2
Smyrna	lb.	Nominal
South American	lb.	.04 1/2 — .05
Caraway	lb.	.11 — .12
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.95 — 1.35
Decorticated	lb.	.75 — .85
Celery	lb.	.31 — .32
Colchicum	lb.	— .20
Conium	lb.	.20 — .20 1/2
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04 1/2 — .05
Bleached	lb.	.05 1/2 — .06
Cumin, Malta	lb.	Nominal
Mogador	lb.	.23 — .24
Levant	lb.	Nominal
Morocco	lb.	.19 — .20 1/2
Dill	lb.	.07 1/2 — .08
Fennel, German, large	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Italian	lb.	.08 — .10
Roumanian, small	lb.	.12 — .14
French	lb.	.07 1/2 — .08
Flax, whole	lb.	8.00 — 8.25
Ground	lb.	.04 1/2 — .05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03 1/2 — .03 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04 — .04 1/2
Russian	lb.	Nominal
Larkspur	lb.	.28 — .30
Lobelia	lb.	.19 — .20
Millet, natural	lb.	.02 1/2 — .03
Hulled	lb.	.07 — .07 1/2
Mustard, Bari, brown	lb.	.07 — .08
California, brown	lb.	Nominal
Sicily, brown	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10
Dutch	lb.	.13 1/2 — .14
English, yellow	lb.	.13 1/2 — .14 1/2
German, yellow	lb.	.12 — .12 1/2
Parsley	lb.	— .23
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.22 1/2 — .23
Turkish	lb.	.19 — .20
Pumpkin	lb.	— .75
Quince, Select	lb.	.70 — .75
Rape, English	lb.	.08 1/2 — .09
Japanese	lb.	.06 — .06 1/2
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.19 — .20
Stavesacre	lb.	.25 — .28
Stramonium	lb.	.10 — .11 1/2
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.55 — .60
Kombe	lb.	.60 — .65
Sunflower, large	lb.	.09 1/2 — .11
Worm, American	lb.	.08 1/2 — .09
Levant	lb.	1.25 — 1.50

GUMS

Arabic, firsts	lb.	.35 — .45
Seconds	lb.	.24 — .30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.18 — .25
White	lb.	.24 — .25
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Cape	lb.	.08 1/2 — .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.14 — .15
Scottrine	lb.	.23 — .25
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.30 — .35
Assfetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	.47 1/2 — .50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.20 — 1.50
Benzoic, Siam	lb.	.30 — .40
Sumatra	lb.	.65 — .67
Catechu	lb.	.65 — .67
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.65 — .80
Copal	lb.	.65 — .68
Galbanum	lb.	.15 — .28
Gamboge	lb.	.40 — .50
Guaiaac	lb.	.52 — .55
Kino	lb.	.19 — .20
Mastic	lb.	.16 — .18
Myrrh, select	lb.	.17 — .18
Siftings	lb.	.05 1/2 — .06 1/2
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.07 — .09
Sorts	lb.	— .09

Tears	lb.	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.22 1/2 — .24
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18 1/2 — .20
Sorts	lb.	.12 1/2 — .14
Spruce	lb.	.65 — .75
Styrax	lb.	.22 — .25
Thus	280 lbs.	7.25 — 7.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.10 — 2.25
Seconds	lb.	1.60 — 1.90
Thirds	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Turkey firsts	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Seconds	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Thirds	lb.	.80 — .85

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20 — .22
Bees, white	lb.	.52 — .54
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32 1/2 — .37
Refined	lb.	.35 — .42
Candelilla	lb.	.35 — .40
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50 — .51
No. 1	lb.	.38 — .40
No. 2	lb.	.33 — .35
No. 3, chalky	lb.	.25 — .27 1/2
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10 — .10 1/2
White	lb.	.14 — .16
Japan	lb.	.12 1/2 — .13
Montan, crude	lb.	.23 1/2 — .25
Bleached	lb.	.32 — .34
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	Nominal
Green	lb.	.40 — .50
Refined, white	lb.	.45 — .50
Refined, yellow	lb.	.35 — .40
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04 1/2 — .05
Foreign	lb.	— .05

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	.75 — .80
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	
works, 48 p.c. b. 100 lbs.	.65 — .70
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	5.00 — 7.00
Lump	5.00 — 7.00
Powdered	5.00 — 8.00
Potash, ground	5.10 — 5.35
Lump	5.00 — 5.25
Powdered	5.00 — 6.50
Soda, Ground	2.50 — 3.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	1.10 — 1.30
High grade	1.90 — 2.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous25 — .28
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb.	.05 1/2 — .06
20 deg., carboys04 1/2 — .05
16 deg., carboys03 1/2 — .03 1/2
Sal Ammoniac, gray06 1/2 — .06 1/2
Granulated, white08 — .10
Lump10 — .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs. — 3.25
Domestic	100 lbs. — 3.25
Barium, chloride	ton — 85.00
Barytes, floated, cream	ton — 20.00
No. 1 white	ton — 19.50
No. 2	ton — 16.00
Off color	ton — 13.00
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c.,	
per 100 lbs.	4.50 — 5.00
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs. — 3.50
Carbide	100 lbs. — 3.50
Chloride, solid	ton — 11.78
Granulated	ton — 14.78
Sulphate	100 lbs. — 1.00
Carbonate	lb. — .04
Carbon, tetrachloride	lb. — .16
Copperas, f. o. b. works	100 lbs. — .55
Copper Carbonate	lb. — .20 1/2
Sulphate	100 lbs. — 7.25
Fusel Oil, crude	gal. — 2.50
Refined	gal. — 3.15
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb. — .03
48 p.c., in carboys	lb. — .06
52 p.c., in carboys	lb. — .06 1/2
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb. — .09 1/2
White cryst.	lb. — .11 1/2
Broken Cakes	lb. — .10 1/2
Granulated	lb. — .11 1/2
Powdered	lb. — .13
Arsenate	lb. — .03 1/2
Nitrate	lb. — .11 1/2
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.	.06 1/2 — .07
Red, American	lb. — .07
Foreign	lb. — .09
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	
dry	lb. — .06 1/2
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb. — .07 1/2
English	lb. — .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb. — .06
Muriatic acid,	
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs. — 1.75
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs. — 2.00
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs. — 2.25

Nitric acid,	
36 deg., carboys	lb. — .06 1/2
38 deg., carboys	lb. — .06 1/2
40 deg., carboys	lb. — .07
42 deg., carboys	lb. — .08 1/2
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb. lb.	.06 — .06 1/2
38 deg., carboys	lb. — .06 1/2
40 deg., carboys	lb. — .06 1/2
42 deg., carboys	lb. — .08
Potash, Bichromate	lb. — .20
Carbonate, calc.	lb. — .25
Caustic	lb. — .40
Chlorate, cryst.	lb. — .45
Powdered	lb. — .45
Muriate	per ton 250.00 — 265.00
Prussiate, red	lb. — 3.50
Yellow	lb. — .85
Saltpetre, crude	lb. —
Refined	lb. — .18 1/2
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,	
basis of 48 p.c. car	
lots	100 lbs. — .63
in bbls.	100 lbs. — .75
Bichromate	lb. — .15
Bisulphate	lb. — .75
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	.70 — .80
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b.	
works, drums	100 lbs. — 4.00
76 p.c. basis 60%	100 lbs. — 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	
100 lbs.	5.00 — 5.50
Chlorate	lb. — .16
Cyanide, bulk	100 p.c. lb. — .28
Hyposulphite, bbls	100 lbs. — 1.60
Kegs	100 lbs. — 1.75
Prussiate, yellow	lb. — .42
Silicate, liquid	100 lbs. — .85
Cryst.	lb. — .02
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt	lb. — .01
Sulphide, 30 p.c.	lb. — .02
60 p.c.	lb. — .03
Sulphite, cryst.	lb. — .02 1/2
Dry, powdered	lb. — .05 1/2
Sulphuric acid	
60 deg.	per 100 lbs. — 1.00
66 deg., carboys, per 100 lbs.	1.75 — 2.50
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	1.25 — 2.00
Oleum	lb. — .01 1/2

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb. — .65
Blood	lb. — .30
Aluminum, Chloride	lb. — 2.00
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb. — .95
Salts	lb. — 1.35
Annatto, fine	lb. — .40
Seed	lb. — .08
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb. — .30
65 p.c.	lb. — .26
47 p.c.	lb. — .24
Cochineal	lb. — .60
Cudbear, French	lb. — .25
Concentrated	lb. — .40
English	lb. — .15
Cutch, bales	lb. — .12
Boxes	lb. — .13
Divi-divi	ton 35.00 — 40.00
Flaxine	lb. — .60
Fustic stick	ton 22.00 — 30.00
Young, root	ton 45.00 — 50.00
Gambier, Spot	lb. — 11 1/2
Indigo, Bengal	lb. — 3.50
Kurpahs	lb. — Nominal
Guatemala	lb. — 2.50
Madras	lb. — .83
Synthetic (J)	lb. — .65
Indigotine	lb. — .25
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb. — .01 1/2
True	lb. — .04 1/2
Logwood, stick	ton 24.00 — 30.00
Roots	ton 18.00 — 18.50
Madder, Dutch	lb. — .20
Myrobalsans	lb. — .34
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb. — .50
Chinese	lb. — .25
Persian Berries	lb. — Nominal
Overcitrin	ton 25.00 — 30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb. — .12
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb. — .06 1/2
75-85 p.c.	lb. — .11
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	
Tannic Acid	ton 65.00 — 68.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb. — .04 1/2
Aleppy	lb. — .04 1/2
Pubna	lb. — .05
China	lb. — .03 1/2
Turkey Red Oil	lb. — .05
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. — .38

U. S. Plans Protection for American Industries

Secretary Redfield Believes Remedy Lies in Legislation to Prevent "Dumping"—Overseas Corporation to Help Neutral Trade.

As a result of a conference between Secretary of Commerce Redfield and President Wilson, the Secretary will recommend to Congress the enactment of a law to make selling by foreign firms at less than the cost of production here "unfair competition" punishable under the anti-trust law. It is thought that the Federal Trade Commission, which has been making extensive investigations throughout the country in regard to the needs of American merchants for protection, will make a similar report; and it is also expected that the President will take up the subject in a message to Congress.

Protection for American Industries

Secretary Redfield has been working on the problem of insuring protection to American industries after the war ever since it became evident that American manufacturers in many lines were capable of making the goods formerly acquired from abroad. He has expressed the belief that the remedy lies not in changes in tariff but in amendments to the Clayton anti-trust law. Speaking of possible changes which might be instrumental in keeping foreign firms from underselling American manufacturers, Secretary Redfield said that legislation might be enacted as follows:

"(a) It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or industry, to sell or purchase articles of foreign origin or manufacture, in the sale of which, in the country of origin, or elsewhere, discrimination as to prices is made between different purchasers, where the prices to be paid for such articles by any American buyer, user, consumer or dealer, after deduction of all charges incident to transportation, handling and entry, are materially below the current rates for such articles in the country of production, or from which shipment is made to the United States, in case such prices substantially restrict competition on the part of American producers of similar or allied articles, or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in interstate commerce or industry to buy, sell or contract for the sale of articles of foreign origin or manufacture, or to fix a price charged therefor, or rebate upon such price, conditioned upon the purchaser thereof not using or dealing in wares produced or sold by competitors of the manufacturer or seller where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition in the production in the United States of such articles, or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets."

The New Overseas Corporation

In addition to looking forward to the protection of the American manufacturers for the sale of goods in this country after the war, Secretary Redfield is also working to promote the sale of goods abroad while the war lasts. In this connection the Secretary has been aiding in the work of the American Overseas Corporation, which was formed under the laws of New York last May with a capital of \$100,000 to promote the interests of exporters to neutral countries. The corporation will soon send a man to Europe to complete arrangements with foreign Governments in regard to what shall be allowed to be shipped. The preliminary details of this question have already been settled in Washington through the medium of the State Department and the foreign embassies.

The American Overseas Corporation guarantees that shipments forwarded to it through neutral ports are goods not subject to seizure as contraband, and, moreover, it will guarantee that the merchandise will be consumed in neutral countries

and not transshipped to any belligerent. On the other hand the trader who would do business through the corporation must give bank guarantees that goods exported are not for belligerents and that goods imported are to be used in this country. Secretary Redfield expressed it as his belief that through such assistance and co-operation as the American Overseas Corporation would be able to give that the merchants of this country would be greatly benefited.

Number of Retail Stores in Small Towns Shows Big Increase

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Interesting statistics have just been prepared here which show that while in 1900 there were 800,000 retail merchants in the United States, in 1910 there were 1,200,000. There are now more than twice as many retailers as there were twenty-five years ago. The rate of increase seems to have been greatest in small towns, despite the fact that country population has not kept pace with city population. There are more and more retailers in rural communities in proportion to the number of patrons.

This seems strange for it is said that the rural free delivery is proving very hurtful to the merchants in these smaller communities. A prominent house in New York State, jobbing a staple line of goods, is reported to have noticed recently that in spite of every effort to increase its sales, its volume of business for several years back has shown little, if any, gain. This company undertook, through its sales manager, to make a complete investigation to determine, if possible, the reason for the decrease. A conference was held with each salesman at which time the situation in all the territory covered by the house was gone through thoroughly. A large part of the firm's trade had always been with country stores and it was in this particular direction that the sales appeared to have suffered the most.

After an exhaustive inquiry the conclusion was reached that the country stores located within a reasonable distance of the larger cities are losing ground for the reason that the rural free delivery has removed one incentive for the farmer going to town once or twice a week. The fact that many of the small places have gone "dry" is another reason why the farmer passes them by. Then, the liberal distribution of catalogues is responsible for sending a large volume of trade to the larger cities. Lastly, the increasing use of the automobile is having its effect on the country store, for the farmer can now travel a comparatively long distance with less inconvenience than formerly attended a short trip to town by means of a horse and wagon.

In view of all this, the particular house in question believes it is absolutely necessary for it to find another outlet for its goods, to take the place of the shrinkage in the country store trade. In order to do this it will be obliged to compete for the trade of houses in the larger cities, which have the advantage of being able, to purchase goods in all the principal markets of the country.

PHARMACY STUDENTS FRAUD VICTIMS

Members of the New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy are investigating reports that certain persons have been extracting money from students of pharmacy under the assurance that through unusual influence with the board they would be able to insure the student of passing his examination.

President Strauss, of the Board, in a speech before the 160 students who recently took the examination urged any who had been persuaded to spend money under the pretense that influence would be used to have them pass their examinations to give the full particulars to the board in order that the guilty parties might be prosecuted. Sufficient evidence to justify an arrest has not yet been secured. It is said that the sums collected have ranged from \$50 to \$300.

RUSSIA BUYS ACIDS IN U. S.

The Russian Government has recently placed several large orders for acids and other war supplies in this country. Following closely on the report that agents of the Czar had contracted for \$5,000,000 worth of picric acid from the Tennessee Copper Co. comes the news of a further order for \$6,200,000 worth placed with the American Synthetic Dyes Co., Inc. Agents have also recently secured contracts for more than 11,000 steel freight cars.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.07	—	.08
Camwood	lb.	.16	—	.20
Fustic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Hyperic	lb.	.06	—	.08
Logwood	lb.	.05	—	.06
Red Saunders	lb.	.08	—	.10

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	.48	—	.50
Domestic, prime	lb.	.44	—	.45
Cod Liver, Newfoundland bbl.	62.00	—	65.00	
Norwegian	bbl.	80.00	—	85.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 3/4
English	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 3/4
French	lb.	—	—	—
German	lb.	—	—	—
Neutral	lb.	.09	—	.13
Herring	gal.	Nominal	—	
Horse	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.85	—	.87
Off Prime	gal.	.65	—	.67
Extra No. 1	gal.	.61	—	.63
No. 1	gal.	.54	—	.56
No. 2	gal.	.51	—	.52
Menhaden, North crude	gal.	Nominal	—	
South, crude	gal.	.38	—	.40
Brown, strained	gal.	.42	—	.43
Light, strained	gal.	.41	—	.42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.44	—	.45
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.46	—	.47
Neatfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.93	—	.94
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.87	—	.89
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.81	—	.83
Prime	gal.	.63	—	.64
Dark	gal.	.55	—	.56
Cleo Oil	lb.	.08	—	.10
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	—	.45
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	—	20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Saponified	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Seal, white	gal.	.52	—	.55
Sod Oil	gal.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	.69	—	.71
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.67	—	.68
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.66	—	.67
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	.64	—	.65
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.62	—	.63
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.60	—	.61
Prime	gal.	.49	—	.50
White, natural winter	gal.	.51	—	.52
Bleached	gal.	.51	—	.52
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.53	—	.54

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 3/4
Cases	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11
No. 3	gal.	.10 1/4	—	.10 3/4
China Wood Oil	gal.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Cocanut Oil, Coch.	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.10 3/4
Ceylon	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 3/4
Copra	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 3/4
Corn, refined	per 100 lbs.	7.75	—	7.85
Cottonseed, prime yel.	gal.	7.70	—	7.90
Boiled	gal.	.67 1/4	—	.67 3/4
Winter	gal.	.67 1/4	—	.67 3/4
Summer, white	gal.	.67 1/4	—	.67 3/4
Crude, southeast	gal.	Nominal	—	
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.58	—	.58 1/2
5 bbls. lots	gal.	.59	—	.59
Boiled	gal.	.59	—	.59
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots ..	gal.	.61	—	.61
Mustard	gal.	.82	—	.85
Olive, denatured	gal.	.90	—	.90
Foots	gal.	.08	—	.09
U.S.P.	gal.	1.75	—	2.25
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Commercial	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Prime red	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Palm, Kernel	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Peanut Oil	gal.	.90	—	1.00
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.56	—	.57
Yellow	gal.	.50	—	.51
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in	bbls.	.96	—	.97
Blown	gal.	.83	—	.84
Refined	gal.	.78	—	.79
Resin Oil, first rect.	gal.	.25	—	.26
Second	gal.	.35	—	.36
Third	gal.	.45	—	.46
Same	gal.	—	—	1.15
95° — 55° ref'd	gal.	—	—	1.15
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
China, bbls.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Manchurian	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.30	—	.31
Commercial	gal.	.25	—	.26

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,	25@30 cold test	gal.	.12 1/4	—	.13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	—	.14	
Summer	gal.	.12	—	.13	
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	—	.25	
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17	—	.18	
Extra cold test	gal.	.25	—	.30	
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	—	.16	
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.22	—	.23	
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.33	—	.34	
Gravity	gal.	.17	—	.18	
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.22	—	.23	
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.14	—	.14 1/4	
Red Paraffin	gal.	.13	—	.14	
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.18	—	.19	
No. 160	gal.	.17	—	.18	
No. 110	gal.	.16	—	.17	
No. 80	gal.	.14	—	.15	
Filtered	gal.	.22	—	.29	

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.55	—	.56
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.25	—	3.50
Tar, pure	50 gals.	6.00	—	6.50
Rosin, com. to g'd.	bbls.	4.90	—	5.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.22 1/4	—	.22 3/4
V. S. O.	lb.	.21 1/4	—	.22
Superior orange	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bright orange	lb.	.16	—	.17
T. N.	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/4
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16
Button Lac	lb.	.26	—	.27
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.15
Bone dry	lb.	.18	—	.19

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	—	.15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	—	.19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	—	.40
Gall	lb.	.13	—	.15
Hemlock	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/4
Indigo	lb.	.06	—	.10
Logwood, solid	lb.	Nominal	—	
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.04	—	.05 1/4
42 deg.	lb.	.04	—	.06
Cryst	lb.	.10	—	.15
Oak	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/4
Palmetto	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03 1/4
Persian Berry	lb.	.12	—	.14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.12	—	.13
42 deg.	lb.	.06	—	.07
51 deg.	lb.	.05	—	.06
Quercitron	lb.	.12	—	.13
Sumac	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/4
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12	—	.13
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.11	—	.12
China, rolls	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.33	—	.33 1/4
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.38	—	.40
Mombasa	lb.	.30	—	.32
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.22	—	.23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.24	—	.24 1/4
Zanzibar	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/4
Penang	lb.	.33	—	.35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.18
African	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.07 3/4
Cochin	lb.	.07	—	.08
Mace, Banda	lb.	.59	—	.60
Batavia No. 1	lb.	.52	—	.53
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.44	—	.45
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/4
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4
White	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/4
Pimento	lb.	—	—	.03 1/4

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.	—	—	.07 1/4
Santos 5's	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09
East India—Private growth ..	lb.	.20	—	.25
Padang Int	lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23
Timor	lb.	.20	—	.21
Kroe	lb.	.18	—	.22
Mandheling	lb.	.26	—	.27
Angoka	lb.	.24 1/4	—	.26
Mocha, large	lb.	—	—	.25
Shortberry	lb.	—	—	.27
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal	—	
Straits Liberian	lb.	Nominal	—	
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.13	—	.15
La Guaira	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4
Caracas, Washed	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.13 1/4
Porto Cabello	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Washed	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.12 1/4
Colombian	lb.	.09	—	.15 1/4

Maracaibos	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.15
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Washed	lb.	.11	—	.13
Coatepec	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Washed	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.13 1/4
Oaxaca	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Washed	lb.	.11	—	.14
Tapachula	lb.	Nominal	—	
Tio & Sierra	lb.	Nominal	—	
Huatusco	lb.	Nominal	—	
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.06	—	.07
Fair to good	lb.	.11	—	.13
Prime to choice	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.14 1/4
Nicaragua	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Washed	lb.	.11	—	.13
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07 1/4
Fair to good	lb.	.11	—	.13
Prime to choice	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.14 1/4
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
Good ordinary	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/4
Washed	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.11 1/4

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Superior	lb.	.20	—	.20 1/4
Formosa, fair	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Good	lb.	.17	—	.18
Superior	lb.	.20	—	.22 1/4
Fine	lb.	.23	—	.24
Finest	lb.	.29	—	.34
Choice	lb.	.34	—	.38
Choicest	lb.	.49	—	.64
Country Green, gunpowder,	lb.	—	—	.50
Extra	lb.	.35	—	.50
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.33	—	.36
Seconds	lb.	.23	—	.25
Young Hysons	lb.	—	—	.30
Firsts	lb.	.25	—	.30
Seconds	lb.	.19	—	.20
Thirds	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/4
Pingsuey, Gunpowder	lb.	—	—	.32
Extras	lb.	.28	—	.32
Firsts	lb.	.21	—	.28
Seconds	lb.	.18	—	.21
Thirds	lb.	.11	—	.12
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.33	—	.36
Seconds	lb.	.23	—	.25
Thirds	lb.	.17	—	.18
Japan, basket fired	lb.	.19	—	.40
Pan fired	lb.	.19	—	.39
Medium	lb.	.24	—	.25
Congou, common	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/4
India, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.21	—	.22
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.21	—	.22
Pekoe	lb.	.21	—	.22
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24	—	.27
India—	lb.	—	—	.22
Pekoe	lb.	.21	—	.22
Orange pekoe	lb.	.24	—	.26

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.20	—	.21
Bahia	lb.	.18 1/4	—	.20
Cuban	lb.	.18 1/4	—	.19
Trinidad	lb.	.20	—	.20 1/4
Haiti	lb.	.17	—	.18
Maracaibo	lb.	.21	—	.22

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	bu'le	eral
Powdered	5.35	5.35	5.45	5.45
XXXX, powdered	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50
Confectioners' A	6.15	6.15	6.25	—
Standard gran.	5.30	5.25	5.35	5.35
Fine gran.	5.25	5.25	5.35	5.35
2-lb. bags, fine gr.	5.55	5.55	5.65	5.65
5-lb. bags, fine gr.	5.45	5.45	5.55	5.55
10-lb. bags, fine gr.	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50
25-lb. bags, fine gr.	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.40

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—				
Prime	gal.	.37	—	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	—	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.16	—	.16½
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.15	—	.16
Medium	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fancy	lb.	.26	—	.27
Honey—				
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.		Nominal	
Clover No. 1	lb.		Nominal	
Extracted	lb.		Nominal	
Buckwheat ext.	lb.		Nominal	
Syrup, Corn	lb.	2.12	—	2.27

Law Proposed In Chicago to Curb Liquor-Selling Druggists

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 1.—The Chicago Retail Druggists Association has taken issue with the City Council license committee as to enacting a new liquor ordinance, recently introduced by Alderman Buck of the third ward. The Sunday closing of saloons has so far attracted the attention of the Council to the sale of alcoholic liquors by druggists that it is now proposed to amend the existing law. The C. R. D. A. is opposed to the new ordinance, of which the following are the principal features:

- Requires filing a \$500.00 security bond with the city.
- Liquors may only be sold on a doctor's prescription.
- Provides a \$50.00 to \$200.00 fine for all violations.
- Druggists who sell liquor on prescriptions must write particulars and addresses in a well-bound book.
- Transcript of these addresses and the amount of liquor sold must be forwarded to the Chief of Police every month.
- Prescriptions containing liquor may not be refilled.
- If a doctor writes a prescription, not for medicinal purposes, he is liable to a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00.

Through failure to comply with the provisions of this ordinance the druggists' permit issued by the city may be revoked.

President John J. Boehm, Chairman Julius Riemenschneider and Secretary Isam M. Light of the Association went before the City Council committee on October 28 and entered a formal protest against the passage of the proposed ordinance and the matter was laid on the table until November 11, when it will again be taken up. Meanwhile the influence of the C. R. D. A. will be exerted in opposition to its final adoption, which at this time is considered improbable.

PHYSICIAN SENTENCED FOR SELLING "DOPE"

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The first conviction of a registered physician under the Harrison anti-drug act was recorded to-day in Chicago when a jury in Judge Landis' court pronounced Dr. Arthur L. Blunt guilty of violations of that act. Blunt was convicted on nineteen counts. Six counts were dismissed. The maximum penalty for each offense is a five-year prison sentence and a \$2,500 fine. Motion for a new trial, which was filed by Blunt's attorney, William A. Morrow, was set for argument next Wednesday. Meanwhile the doctor remains at liberty on bonds of \$20,000.

SPONGE TRADE AFFECTED

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 1.—M. L. Landeker, manager for the Greek Sponge Company, says that their end of the trade is handicapped by the scarcity of permanganate of potash—used for bleaching—which has advanced one thousand per cent, with very little to be had. No sponges are being imported from Turkey and the Florida crop is short, owing in a great measure to the fact that the Greek divers have been going north and seeking work in munitions factories, where more money is to be made than in the Florida sponge beds. About one-half of the divers are said to have hiked for the plants engaged in making ammunition.

DRUG BUSINESS IS IMPROVING

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—G. L. Genz, manager of the Chicago branch house of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, says that business is now showing more "pep" and that things are going with more of a "punch" all along the line. He is of the opinion that improvement will continue, in harmony with the better feeling in other lines of merchandising.

Detroit, Mich.—S. O. David & Co., druggists, at Coleman, Mich., have sold out to F. B. Sponenburgh & Son. Mr. Sponenburgh has traveled over Michigan for the past two years as a member of the firm of Lambert and Lowman, Detroit manufacturing pharmacists, for several years. The junior partner recently moved from Oregon, where he was for a long time in the pharmaceutical business.

700 Convictions Obtained Under Boylan Anti-Narcotic Law

More than 700 persons have been convicted of violation of the Boylan drug law since the first of January last, according to a report made by Assistant District-Attorney Wilnot to District Attorney Perkins of New York. The report further says that besides this many thousands of addicts have been sent to hospitals for treatment and many more have reformed after arrest. The price of drugs has increased enormously as a result of the enforcement of the law.

Among those sentenced for selling the habit-forming drugs were fifty druggists. The longest term imposed was six years which Andrew Butler received after an appeal to General Sessions. Edward Graupner was turned over to the Federal authorities and is now serving three years in the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta. When he was arrested about \$10,000 worth of drugs were confiscated. One of the most notorious cases was that of Paul Borchard who got six months in the penitentiary. Hyman Colodny got a similar sentence and Leo Brosier received three months.

CHARLES PFIZER, SON OF FOUNDER OF CHEMICAL CONCERN, FINANCIALLY RUINED

Owing to unfortunate investments and promotions, Charles Pfizer, of New York, son of the founder of the chemical company by that name and at one time owner of a quarter interest in that company, is now unable to meet a judgment brought against him by James Talcott, a dry goods merchant, to recover \$14,367 paid for worthless oil stocks bought under Pfizer's guaranty. Mr. Pfizer further admitted in the Supreme Court that judgments for more than \$100,000 were outstanding against him.

To pay for all this Mr. Pfizer said that he had no assets. He laid the blame for his loss of wealth, which was estimated at more than \$1,000,000, largely to his association with Max M. Hart, who was recently sentenced to the Federal prison at Atlanta for fraud. Large real estate holdings in New Jersey and New York had been either sold or mortgaged and other property had been lost in the last four years during which time he lost more than \$850,000. He said he disposed of his interest of 250 shares of stock and \$350,000 bonds of the Charles Pfizer Chemical Co. to his brother and two sisters in Europe at a valuation of \$115,000.

UNIQUE MEMORIAL FOR MISS DOW

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—The likeness of the late Cora Dow, founder of the Dow chain of drug stores in this city, will be engraved upon the stock certificates issued by the company which has taken over the Dow and Weatherhead stores, according to one of the promoters of the company. This fitting recognition of Miss Dow's extraordinary business ability, as well as of her status as founder of the business which the company will operate, was decided upon without dissent. The stock will be listed upon the Cincinnati exchange, and about \$400,000 of the preferred issue will be offered to the public as soon as the company is organized.

TOBACCO INTERESTS ORGANIZE

A new organization to be known as the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, whose object is to widen the interests of the tobacco trade in both the manufacturing and distributing departments, has been formed by interests representing a capital of \$1,500,000,000. One of the chief objects of the association is to see that the tobacco interests get a fair deal in governmental legislation.

Among the directors are George W. Hill of the American Tobacco Co., Edward Wise of the United Cigar Stores Co., George L. Storms of the Tobacco Products Co., Frederick Hirschorn of the United Cigar Manufacturers Co., and Leon Schinasi of Schinasi Bros. Headquarters are to be in New York City.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1lb. b.....lb.	—	—	—	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.20	—	.27
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Iodide.....oz.	.45	—	.50
Seconds.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.29	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	—	.17
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Root, English.....lb.	—	—	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.15	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	—	.27
Acetanilid.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40	Root, German.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.....lb.	.46	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.31	—	.36	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.50	—	.65
Technical.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Aconitine, Amorp, 1/4 oz. v.....lb.	—	—	1.75	Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.....lb.	16.00	—	16.20	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	1.00	Aspirin.....oz.	—	—	.85
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040).....lb.	.10	—	.12	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	.60	25 oz. lots.....oz.	—	—	Nominal
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.40	—	1.80	Sulphate, 1/2 oz. v.....	\$5.15	per vial	
C. P. Glacial, 99 1/2%.....lb.	.32	—	.35	Hydrous.....lb.	1.30	—	1.60	\$5.10	per vial	
Benzoic, Eng., true.....lb.	.35	—	.40	(See also Lanoline).....lb.	—	—	—	Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	—	.40
From Toluol.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Agar Agar.....lb.	.55	—	.85	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	.28	—	.38
Boric acid, cryst.....lb.	.13	—	.15	Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	—	1.30	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Oregon.....lb.	.14	—	.17
Butyric, 100 p. c.....lb.	2.40	—	2.80	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P.....gal.	2.50	—	2.60	Peru.....lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Cacodyl.....oz.	2.00	—	2.20	bbls.....gal.	2.75	—	2.85	Tolu.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Camphoric.....lb.	4.55	—	4.75	Less.....gal.	2.57	—	2.58	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.95	—	2.20	Com., 95%, U. S. P., bbls., gal.	2.70	—	2.80	C. P.....lb.	.85	—	1.00
10 and 15-lb. can.....lb.	2.05	—	2.25	Denatured, bls. & 1/4 bls. gal.	.43	—	.55	Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys. lb.	.25	—	.25
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	2.05	—	2.25	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.46	—	.65	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.15	—	.18
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.40	—	.90	Althea Root, Cut.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	—	.15	C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	—	—	1.00
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	—	.53	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22
1-lb.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Sweet Jordan.....lb.	.43	—	.53	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.37	—	.40
C. P.....oz.	.15	—	.15	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	—	.10
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Pure precip.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.20	—	.25	Cape.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	—	—	.24
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.57 1/2	—	.58 1/2	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.15	—	.19
Citric, cryst., (kegs).....lb.	.62	—	.66	Curacao, gourd.....lb.	.20	—	.23	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Granulated.....lb.	.62	—	.66	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.22	—	.36	Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.....gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.85	—	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.42	—	.46	Less.....gal.	1.85	—	2.00
Gallic.....oz.	.10	—	.16	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	—	.40
1/4, 1/2, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	1.00	—	1.20	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.12	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.22	—	.30	Althea Root, Cut.....lb.	.40	—	.60	Fara.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Hippuric.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2	Surinam.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Dried, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	.18	—	.18	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.50	—	.52	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.10 1/2	—	.10 1/2	Short.....lb.	4.25	—	5.25
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.11	—	.16	Cuts.....lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl.....oz.	.05	—	.09	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Bourbon.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.12	—	.14	So. American.....lb.	3.50	—	3.85
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot.....lb.	1.75	—	2.50	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.07	—	.08	Tahiti.....lb.	1.60	—	1.80
H2 p. c., ceres. bt.....lb.	—	—	.70	Cryst. C. P.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb.....lb.	—	—	—
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.	—	—	.12	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.22	German.....lb.	1.55	—	1.70
U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	6.00	Root, German.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.14	20 deg. Conc.....lb.	.05	—	.07	Powdered.....lb.	2.10	—	2.35
Dilute.....oz.	.05	—	.07	26 deg. Conc.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Benzine.....gal.	.30	—	.40
Molybdc, C. P.....lb.	6.50	—	7.00	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Benzoil, Siam.....lb.	2.10	—	2.25
Muriatic, conc. 20* (Carboys 120 lbs. 2 1/2 c).....lb.	.05	—	.07	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.75	Sumatra.....lb.	.40	—	.46
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.10	—	.14	Powdered.....lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	—	.25	Benzoate.....oz.	.32	—	.36	Berberine, C. P., 1/2 oz. v. ea.....	—	—	—
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.25	—	.25	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.40	—	.44	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....ea.	1.75	—	1.90
Oxalic.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	5.00	—	6.00	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Bismuth. Betanaph. (Or-phol).....oz.	—	—	.80
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.29	—	.36	Bromide.....oz.	—	—	.35
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p. c.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.24	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	4.20	—	4.45
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.85).....oz.	.15	—	.18	40 p. c.....lb.	3.05	—	3.30
Picric.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Iodide.....lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	4.95	—	5.20
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 lb. cans.....lb.	1.60	—	1.90	Molybdate.....oz.	.32	—	.40	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.75	—	4.25
1 oz. v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Muriate.....lb.	.14	—	.17	Subgallate.....lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Pyroigneous purified.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.08 1/2	—	.14	Subiodide.....lb.	5.30	—	5.55
Crude.....gal.	.30	—	.40	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Subnitrate.....lb.	3.25	—	3.35
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	2.90	—	3.15	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Tannate.....oz.	.30	—	.35
Bulk.....lb.	2.80	—	3.00	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Valerate.....oz.	.40	—	.45
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	—	.40	Granulated.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	—	—	.50	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	—	—	.02	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.88	—	.92
Less.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Salicylate.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Powdered.....lb.	.92	—	1.02
C. P.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Sulphate.....lb.	.06	—	.16	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-phate).....lb.	—	—	—
Sulphurous, U. S. P., 80'n lb.	.13	—	.14	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.40	—	.55
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	1.00	—	1.00	Valerate.....oz.	.21	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Medicinal.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.75	—	4.00	Jeweler's.....lb.	.65	—	.90
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Technical.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	.09	—	.10 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	.62	—	.62	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Borax, Refined.....lb.	.10	—	.12
Trichloroacetic.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.18	—	.22	Anise Seed.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Acetic.....oz.	—	—	3.50	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.33	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
				Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Short.....lb.	1.55	—	1.65
				Antimony Needle.....lb.	.30	—	.38	Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.40
				Antipyrine.....oz.	1.75	—	2.00	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.35	—	.40
				Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-phous, 1/4 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	—	2.50	Cassia.....lb.	.22	—	.28
				Crystals, 1/4 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	—	2.50	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.28
				Areca Nuts.....lb.	.18	—	.23	Seed.....lb.	.45	—	.50
				Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.28	Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.45	—	.50
				Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	—	—	1.80	Baker's A and white.....lb.	.45	—	.50
				Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Dutch.....lb.	.46	—	.50
				Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Huyler's 12 lb. box.....lb.	.44	—	.48
				Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Maillard's.....lb.	12.00	—	13.00
				Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Caffeine, pure.....oz.	.85	—	.95
				Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Benzoate.....oz.	.70	—	.75
				Jamaica.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Bromide.....oz.	.60	—	.75
				St. Vincent.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Citrate.....lb.	7.00	—	7.50
				Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	—	.37				

Mass Meeting Held to Urge Price Maintenance

Conference of Independent Retailers of Metropolitan District Hear Speakers and Pass Resolution—Stevens' Bill Endorsed.

More than 300 retail merchants of New York City gathered at the Hotel Astor last Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Conference of Independent Retailers of the Metropolitan District to discuss methods of promoting the passage of the Stevens price maintenance bill, ways to eliminate coupons as a trade factor and how to arouse sentiment tending to prevent fraudulent advertising. The merchants present were united in their stand for the Stevens bill and a resolution was passed stating their position and calling on the members of Congress to vote favorably upon this measure.

The first speaker introduced by Dr. William C. Anderson, chairman of the conference, was State Senator Ogden L. Mills, who was instrumental in the passage of the New York state law for honest advertising. Mr. Mills explained the scope of the new law in comparison with the old. "The old law referred only to false or misleading statements in 'a newspaper, circular, circular or form letter or other publications,' whereas the new act covers every conceivable form of advertising, including billboards, signs, placards, cards, labels and tags, thus including many misleading window signs which have appeared with increasing frequency in New York City. The old law was limited to fraud in connection with advertisements as to the quantity, quality, value, etc., of merchandise, and the extent, location and ownership of real estate. The new law covers every kind of false statement or fraudulent advertisement, regardless of the particular character of the misstatement. The penalty under the new law is from \$25 to \$1,000 fine or one year in prison, or both.

Mr. Mills pointed out that fraudulent advertising affected the merchant by reducing the value of his message to the public, thereby reducing public confidence.

Price Maintenance will Benefit Consumer

Dr. Lee Galloway, Professor of Commerce and Industry at New York University, was the next speaker and he said that although the opponents of price maintenance argued that there was a broad public principle being violated in the passage of the law that the only principle involved was the right of the individual to make contracts. Dr. Galloway said that the consumer would benefit by the Stevens bill because he would save time and secure better service. "I believe that all the evils of the merchandising field can be traced back to price cutting," said Dr. Galloway.

Chas. Dushkind, counsel of the Tobacco Merchants of America, the third speaker of the evening, pointed out the effect of price cutting on the consumer and the protection which the Stevens bill would afford him. "The Stevens bill will not prohibit price cutting but it will permit manufacturers of trade-marked articles to protect the prices on their products. In other words, it will stop price cutting on the standard goods.

"It will make it lawful for manufacturers and dealers to enter into agreements for their mutual benefit and self-preservation to the end that the manufacturer might protect the popularity and reputation of his valuable trade-mark and the dealer might do a profitable business. It will permit manufacturers and dealers to accomplish in a lawful manner that which they have been trying to accomplish for many years in a manner which our learned judges have held to be unlawful. Competition and price cutting in the nontrade-marked or unidentified goods will always continue. But, as a matter of fact, so-called price cutting in nontrade-marked goods can be carried on on a profitable basis, for an article that has no name and no identity can have no fixed price. In trade-marked articles, however, the prices are known and if the prices are cut as a matter of fact the dealer is actually losing his profit.

If the Stevens bill should become a law dealers in trade-marked articles will be selling the standard and well-known brands at a profit and do their price cutting on unknown brands whereas now they are selling the standard goods without profit and are trying to make whatever profit they can out of the exceptional sales that they are able to make of the unknown brands."

N. A. R. D. Official is Heard

Samuel C. Henry of Philadelphia, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, called attention to the fact that his association was the first to champion the retailers when they took up the cause seventeen years ago, and he expressed it as his belief that now the question of the success of the retailers depended merely upon how much energy they were willing to give to the cause.

Walter M. Chandler, congressman of the 19th district of New York and Daniel J. Griffin, congressman of the 8th district, were expected to speak at the meeting but were unable to be present. Letters were read from them in which they pledged their support to the Stevens bill.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Anderson outlined the objects of the conference and urged every merchant present to get in active touch with his congressman in order to make him feel the force of the sentiment behind the proposed legislation.

Drug Associations Represented

The associations which composed the conference and were represented at the meeting were: New York Retail Grocers Association, Hudson County Retail Hardware Association, Stationers Association, Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, Metropolitan Association of Retail Druggists, New York Pharmaceutical Conference, Bronx County Pharmaceutical Association, Williamsburg Retail Druggists Society, Metropolitan Hardware Dealers Association, Talking Machine Men, Inc., German Apothecaries Society, New York County Pharmaceutical Society, Yorkville Merchants Association, Photographic Dealers Association, Brooklyn Retail Cigar Dealers Association, New York Retail Druggists Association, Richmond County Pharmaceutical Association, Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association.

U. S. Supreme Court Will Decide Validity of Trading Stamp Laws

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29—Arguments were to-day commenced in the Supreme Court of the United States to test the validity of trading stamp legislation in states which have enacted laws against the giving of premiums with goods sold. Counsel for the trading stamp industry have attacked the constitutionality of the laws in the states of Florida and Washington and in presenting their cases to the court for decision have declared that last year there was given away as premiums \$125,000,000. Inasmuch as they claim that the life of the business is at issue, they have urged that laws worked discriminations against one form of advertising are unconstitutional and that other methods might with equal justice be stricken down arbitrarily if this be forbidden.

DRUG STORE WINS DAMAGE SUIT

The Wangler Brothers Company, of Des Moines, which was defendant in a suit brought by the estate of William Schneiderman for \$10,000 because of Schneiderman's death in an explosion, received a verdict in the court which cleared it of all responsibility. Two years ago there was an explosion of chemicals in the company's drug store in which William Schneiderman, 18 years old, employed at the soda fountain, was killed, others injured, and the store was badly wrecked. At the trial it was shown that the chemicals would not have exploded if Schneiderman had not stirred them, and that the drug company was guilty of no negligence.

Boston, Mass.—There was but a single bid for the extensive manufacturing plant of the Randall-Faichney Company at Jamaica Plain at the auction sale, September 30. That was made by a representative of the creditors' committee, and was for \$150,000. A new company, to be known as the Randall-Faichney Company, Inc., will be formed to continue the business of making syringes, clinical thermometers, and other articles in the sundries line.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'dbrm., gr. eff..lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	—	.20	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.06	—	.08	
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....oz.	.50	—	.60	Blue	lb.	.14	—	.19	Ground	lb.	.07	—	.09	
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	.65	—	.70	Colchicum Root	lb.	.30	—	.33	Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	—	.26
Valerate	oz.	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.38	—	.41	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	—	.08
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.25	—	.30	Seed	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	—	.23
Powdered	lb.	.32	—	.36	Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.30
White, peeled and split..lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Collodion, U. S. P., 1900..lb.	.49	—	.60		Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	
Calcium Benzoate	oz.	.19	—	.19	Flexible	lb.	.55	—	.60	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.75	—	.85
Bromide	lb.	1.30	—	1.35	Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.85	—	.90
Chloride crude	lb.	.08	—	.10	Pulp	lb.	.65	—	.80	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.80	—	.85
Fused	lb.	.55	—	.75	Colombo Root	lb.	.18	—	.22	Garlic, on strings.....string	.25	—	.30	
Granulated	lb.	.12	—	.15	Coldfoot Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)				
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	—	.20	Comfrey Root, crushed..lb.	.24	—	.26	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	—	1.05	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.45	—	.50	Gold	lb.	.75	—	.85
Iodide	lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	—	.22	Silver	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Lactate	oz.	.10	—	.12	Seed	lb.	.20	—	.25	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	5.00
Lactophosphate Sol.lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Copaiba, S. A.lb.	.42	—	.47		Gelseminine, C. P., crystals,					
Permanganate	oz.	.30	—	.40	Para	lb.	.40	—	.44	Ger., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	5.00	
Phosphate, Precip.lb.	.19	—	.35	Copper, Acetate, distilled..lb.	.50	—	.50		Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	—	—	
Sulphate, Precip., pure..lb.	.35	—	.40	Ammoniated	lb.	.50	—	.50	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	—	.20	
Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	.16	Carbonate	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30
Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.10	—	.13	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Gentian Root	lb.	.14	—	.17	
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.65	—	.75	Iodide	oz.	.46	—	.50	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.23
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)					Subacetate (Verdigris) ..lb.	.42	—	.43	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.12	—	.14	
Camphor, refined	lb.	.44	—	.55	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.16	—	.18
1/4 lb. squares.....lb.	.46	—	.52	Barrels	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.07 1/4	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	—	.28	
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.12	—	.15	Ground	lb.	.26	—	.30	
Japanese	lb.	.44	—	.55	Powdered	lb.	.13	—	.16	Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.32
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	—	Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	Ginseng	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Smyrna	lb.	.09	—	.10	Coriander	lb.	.09	—	.11	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums				
So. American	lb.	.08	—	.10	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.20	and bbls. added.....lb.	.60	—	.63	
Canella Bark, powdered..lb.	.30	—	.34	Cerrosive Sublimate (see Mer-					in cans	lb.	.61	—	.64	
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.20	—	2.25	cury Bichloride)				Less	lb.	.68	—	.70	
Cantharides, Russ., sifted..lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Cotoin, true, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	—	—	27.00		Gold and Sodium Chloride,					
Powdered	lb.	4.50	—	4.75	Cotten Root Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	2.80	—	3.40	
Chinese	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)..lb.	1.20	—	1.40	
Powdered	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.10	—	5.35
Capiscum	lb.	.36	—	.40	Coumarin	oz.	.65	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.46	Cranesbill	lb.	.24	—	.29	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.40	—	.45
Caraway	lb.	.16	—	.20	Cream Tartar, powd.....lb.	.38	—	.46	Powdered	lb.	.46	—	.51	
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.22	—	.27	
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	—	.22	Carbonate	oz.	.40	—	.45	Guaiaic, Resin	lb.	.55	—	.60
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	—	.27	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)..oz.	.35	—	.38	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.65	
Cardamom, Seed bleached..lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.62	—	.70	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	—	.06	
Decorticated	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.75	Guaiaicol liquid	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Powdered	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Cudbear	lb.	.30	—	.40	Carbonate	oz.	.60	—	.70
Carminc, No. 40	oz.	.35	—	.42	Culver's Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Salicyl. (Guaiaic. Salol).....oz.	—	—	1.60	
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	—	.20	Cumin Seed	lb.	.27	—	.32	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	—	1.34
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	—	.25	Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.24	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Cassia, China	lb.	.14	—	.18	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	.16	—	.20	Root	lb.	.33	—	.36	Gun Cotton (Pyroxilin).....oz.	.20	—	.25	
Fistula	lb.	.14	—	.18	Cut	lb.	.35	—	.38	Gutta Percha, crude chips..lb.	1.50	—	1.75	
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	—	.60	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	—	.14	Sheet	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.65	White	lb.	.09	—	.15	Heliotropin	oz.	—	—	.32
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.18	—	.20	Digitalin, eighths	oz.	—	—	10.75	Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.15	—	.18
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.30	—	.35		Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20	
Celery Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50	German	lb.	.36	—	.41	Hemol	oz.	.80	—	.85
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	Hemp Seed	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.09 1/4
Yellow	lb.	.18	—	.20	Pressed, ozs.lb.	.70	—	.75	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.42	—	.46		
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.50	—	.55	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	2.50	—	2.65	German	lb.	.48	—	.52
Chalk, Precipitated, English,					Dover's Powder	lb.	.40	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.48	—	.52
7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	—	.14	Dragon's Blood powd.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Seed	lb.	.22	—	.32	
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,					Extra	lb.	1.60	—	1.90	Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	—	.32
8 lb. box, white.....box	.50	—	.60	Reeds	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.35	—	1.50		
Pink	lb.	.0094	—	.04	Duotol	oz.	.35	—	.40	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.35	—	.37
White, bbls.lb.	.55	—	.65	Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	.41	—	.50		
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Elaterium	lb.	.65	—	.70	Homatropin Alk.gr.	.22	—	.33		
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	—	.75	Elderberries	lb.	.25	—	.30	Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chicle	oz.	.11	—	.12	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	—	.37	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chinoline, pure	lb.	.25	—	.30	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.16	—	.22	Salicilate and Sulphate gr.	.12	—	.15	
Chiretta	lb.	2.20	—	2.30	Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	—	.24	Honey, strained	lb.	.36	—	.44
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	.50	—	.60	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.25	—	.30	Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.39	—	.46
Chloroform	lb.	.26	—	.28	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	—	.35	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs..lb.	.25	—	.30	
Chrysarobin	lb.	.28	—	.32	Euquinine	oz.	—	—	1.40	Forehound Leaves	lb.	28.00	—	30.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd..lb.	.36	—	.38	Eucalyptol, U. S. F.....oz.	.15	—	.20		Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00		
Red	lb.	.36	—	.38	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.)..oz.	.40	—	.45	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00	
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.38	—	.44	Euphorbium	lb.	.34	—	.38	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure ..oz.	1.15	—	1.25	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)					Hydrochinon	lb.	7.25	—	7.50	
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	—	1.25	Ergot, Russia	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me				
Sulphate	oz.	1.10	—	1.25	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	dicinal	lb.	.25	—	.30
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	1.15	—	1.20	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.45	—	.60	Sol. Technical	lb.	—	—	.29
Salicylate	oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Chloric, U. S. P.....lb.	.80	—	1.10	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.gr.	.20	—	.29		
Civet	lb.	.23	—	.26	Nitrous Conct.lb.	.30	—	.36	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.					
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.27	—	.31	U. S. P.lb.	.30	—	.36	vials	ea.	—	—	3.75	
Powdered, pure	lb.	.42	—	.46	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	—	.36	Crystal, white	gr.	.30	—	.40
Penang	lb.	.43	—	.48	Washed	lb.	.29	—	.36	Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	—	.20
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	4.50	—	4.75	Valerianic	oz.	.25	—	.30	Iceland Moss	lb.	.14	—	.16	
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v.oz.	4.50	—	4.75	Eucaine Hydrochlor.oz.	.08	—	.10		Ichthyol	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.....oz.	4.45	—	4.60	Eucalyptol, U. S. F.....oz.	.15	—	.20		Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	
1/4 oz. vials.....oz.	4.45	—	4.60	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.)..oz.	.40	—	.45		Madras	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	
Oleate (S. p. c. Alk.).....oz.	.80	—	1.00	Euphorbium	lb.	.34	—	.38	Insect Powder	lb.	.50	—	.60	
Coca Leaves, Huancuco	lb.	.45	—	.50	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Pure Unco'd Dalm'n	lb.	.65	—	.75
Truxillo	lb.	.15	—	.20	Euquinine	oz.	—	—	1.40	Iodine Bromide	oz.	.45	—	.50
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)..lb.	.20	—	.25	Exalgine	lb.	.30	—	.60	Resublimed	lb.	4.75	—	5.00	
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.85	Fennel Seed	lb.	.30	—	.60	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	5.00	—	5.20	
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.80	—	.95	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.75	—	9.00	Deodorized	oz.	60	—	.64
Powdered	lb.	8.85	—	9.30	Less	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.08	Ipecac Root, Carthagea	lb.	2.50	—	2.70
Cocaine	oz.	6.80	—	7.25	Ground	lb.	.05	—	.08	Powdered	lb.	2.65	—	2.85
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	—	7.65						Rio	lb.	3.25	—	3.60
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	—	7.65						Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	—	.25

Manufacturing Perfumers Protest War Revenue Tax

Editor The Pharmaceutical Era:

The recent utterances of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is the purpose of the Administration to ask Congress to continue the present Emergency War Revenue Act until the conclusion of the war in Europe, causes us to bring to the attention of the trade and the American people generally the great injustice of the tax on perfumes and other toilet preparations levied under the aforementioned Act.

It is inconceivable that Congress, when placed in possession of the facts, will continue the imposition of a tax that is not only inequitable, but likewise so contrary to the express intent of its authors, in that it is not a tax on the consumers of luxuries, but a tax on the manufacturers and retail dealers in these articles.

The wording of the Emergency War Revenue Act makes it practically impossible to pass the tax on to the consumer. How can one-eighth or one-quarter of a cent be added to the retail price of an article without either splitting a cent into fractional coins or else multiplying the tax to the consumer in order to make it a full cent? This injustice the consumer would be sure to resent and to nullify by an appeal to trade competition, thus saddling the tax on the retailer.

Taking the expressed intention of Congress, that the tax levied according to Schedule "B" of the Emergency War Revenue Act is a tax on the consumer of luxuries, the injustice of the tax is immediately apparent in these enlightened days of sanitation and hygiene, by the inclusion in the list of taxable articles of such absolute necessities of modern civilized life as perfumery, dentifrices, talcum powder, deodorants, mouth washes, cold creams and hair tonics.

If these articles are to be classed as luxuries, why not include all other luxuries in this list? Why arbitrarily single out for special and discriminatory taxation the manufacturers, or dealers in one class of questionable luxuries, and leave the great mass of unquestioned luxuries untaxed?

Under existing conditions, no possible excuse exists for this form of taxation. Were this country at war, we would cheerfully contribute to the requirements of any emergency situation. But, we are at peace with all the world, and a proper revenue system would most certainly make adequate provision for the financial necessities of the Government.

But even conceding for the moment that our industry is properly the subject of discriminatory taxation: what defense can be found for an arbitrary tax that takes no heed of our incomes, profits or losses, but that demands a huge daily tribute, even though it involves a great financial loss to us, or as an alternative, demands that we pass the burden along to the retailer?

Let us see just what this tax means. A tax of one-eighth of a cent on a 5-cent article at retail is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or on the manufacturer's average price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for a 5-cent article, 5 per cent. This tax of 5 per cent. runs through the entire series of 5, 10, 15-cent and other retail prices.

This enormous tax, imposed in the face of war conditions in Europe which have greatly increased the cost of raw materials for perfumes and other toilet preparations, is levied regardless of whether the manufacturer is making or losing money. To all of us, the payment of this tax is proving an intolerable burden, and to many of the most reputable and worthy members of our industry it means downright confiscation.

The manufacturer doing a business of \$250,000 a year considers himself fortunate if his net profits, exclusive of the war tax, are 10 per cent, or \$25,000 a year. Now, however, the Government steps in and appropriates five per cent of the business total, or \$12,500—just 50 per cent of his net earnings. But this is not the worst of it. If the business should for any reason show a loss of \$25,000 a year, the Government would nevertheless exact from the unfortunate manufacturer the identical tribute of \$12,500.

As manufacturers in the industry thus assailed, we enter our solemn protest to the National Government and the American people. If the tax is reimposed at the coming session of Congress, we shall have to determine for ourselves individually

the expediency and necessity, as a measure of self-preservation, of passing the burden along to the retailer, who, it is hoped, will find a way to combat or escape the severity of the tax. It is to be hoped that this necessity will not be forced upon our industry, and we therefore urgently appeal to our friends in the retail trade to aid us in bringing the facts before the attention of Congress.

We repeat: there is not a shadow of reason why we should be made the exclusive victims of discriminatory taxation. We ask no favors. But, we do demand the same measure of justice that is extended to all other legitimate industries.

No other American industry, we contend, yields to the Government a 700 per cent tax on alcohol; a 20 per cent increase in the tariff on its raw materials; a corporation and income tax; and a present tremendous increase in the cost of its raw materials, besides an increased custom tax derived from this increased cost of these raw materials.

As to the foregoing, we have entered no open protest or complaint. But when on top of these contributions to the National Revenue, a far greater tax is to be again indefinitely imposed on our business, a sense of self-respect forbids that we remain silent.

A. M. SPIEHLER, President,
THE MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES,

Manufacturers of Cosmetics Paid \$33,647 to U. S. in September

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The United States Treasury was enriched during the month of September by \$6,796,909.78, produced under the special taxes imposed by the Act of Congress of October 22, 1914, as an emergency war revenue measure. Naturally, the tax on beer, wines and liquors, and oleomargarine gave the greatest return of revenue, but the manufacturers of perfumery, cosmetics and similar productions poured \$33,647.42 into Uncle Sam's coffers. There was also paid in \$8,170.03 by those qualifying as dealers in opium, including doctors, druggists, dentists, veterinarians, etc., who are subjected to a tax of \$1 as such. The opium order forms which come in books of ten and twenty-five and which are subject to a tax of one cent each, netted an additional \$1,364.80.

J. Leyden White to Quit Job With N. A. R. D. in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—In an interview with the Washington correspondent of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, J. Leyden White, Washington correspondent of the N. A. R. D., confirmed the statement that he has tendered his resignation to the association to take effect January 1, 1916, and that such resignation has been accepted.

There seems to have been more or less friction between Mr. White and some of the other officials of the N. A. R. D., which, no doubt, in part led Mr. White to take this action, although he desires that it be not understood that he has had any difficulties with the membership at large.

The trouble was largely brought to a head at the convention when one of the committees rendered a report recommending that the organization have, in addition to the correspondent at Washington, a well-qualified attorney to look after the numerous and intricate legal questions, department regulations, and the like, by which the interests of the association are more or less affected. It seems to have been the thought of some that an effort was being made to ignore the work of Mr. White in Washington; even that it was intended to force his resignation.

Mr. White states that he has given the matter considerable thought and that he believes it to his best business interests that he make other arrangements and is completing negotiations which will take him into other work.

"Although my direct connection with the N. A. R. D. will probably be severed on January 1," he said, "I will be just as much interested in the association and its work and welfare, after the end of my direct connection with it, as I was during the fourteen years before I received a dollar in payment from it."

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.14	—	.16	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.75	—	.90
Benzoate.....oz.	.18	—	.22	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.40	—	.57	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Bromide.....oz.	.12	—	.16	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.60	—	4.90
Iron Chloride, crst., U. S.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Citrate, U. S. P.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.04	—	.08	Turkish.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.75	—	.83	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Ginger.....lb.	.45	—	.50
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.....lb.	.230	—	2.50	Dried.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	2.25	—	2.35
(12 p. c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	2.30	—	2.50	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	.20	—	2.25	Gold Medal Tilly, large.....gross	—	—	—
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	2.60	—	3.00	Blue, small.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Regular.....gross	—	—	—
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.23	—	.26	Capsules.....gross	—	—	27.00
Iodide.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.23	Sylvester's.....doz.	3.00	—	3.00
Syrup.....lb.	.36	—	.42	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.18	—	.23	Hemlock.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Carbonate, crys., med.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Juniper Berries.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.08	—	.12	Chloride, crst.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Wood.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.68	—	.73	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Lard.....gal.	.85	—	1.10
U. S. P. Scales.....lb.	.75	—	.83	Lactate.....oz.	.22	—	.25	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	4.50	—	5.25
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.30	—	.38	Flowers.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.75	—	.83	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Garden, French.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.75	—	.83	Small.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Spike.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.48	—	.58	Marjoram Leaves Ger.....lb.	.37	—	.50	Lemon.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Salicylate.....oz.	.11	—	.15	Mastic.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.25	—	3.35
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Matico leaves.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Distilled.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Solution.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Menthol, crst.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.63	—	.75
Subsulphate.....lb.	.20	—	.27	Mercury.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Raw.....gal.	.62	—	.75
Solution (Monse's).....lb.	.12	—	.15	Ammon (pure precip.).....lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Sulph. (Coppers).....100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.40	Bichloride (car. sub.).....lb.	1.44	—	1.64	Expressed.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Powdered.....lb.	1.39	—	1.59	Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Dried.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Bisulphate.....lb.	1.30	—	1.37	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Chloride, mild (Ca'l'd).....lb.	1.52	—	1.67	Essential.....oz.	.90	—	1.10
and Potass., Scales.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	3.60	—	4.25	Mirbane.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.75	—	1.05
Valerate.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Oxide, Red (Red. Pre.).....lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	4.00	—	4.50
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	7.80	—	8.25	Yellow.....oz.	.16	—	.20	Petals, extra.....oz.	4.50	—	5.00
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.25	—	.35	Salicylate.....oz.	.27	—	.30	Nutmeg.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	—	.26	Sulphate (Turp. M'l'd).....lb.	1.25	—	1.80	Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/4 gal.	3.25	—	3.50
Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	.84	—	.94	and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	—	3.35
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.07	—	.09	cussion).....lb.	.06	—	.12	3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	1.40	—	1.65
Kamala.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Millet Seed.....lb.	.725	—	7.35	Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Powdered.....lb.	1.85	—	2.00	German.....lb.	.725	—	7.33	Sweet.....lb.	1.90	—	2.35
Purified.....lb.	.07	—	.09	Morphine, Acet., 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	—	6.50	Origanum.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Kaolin.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Alkaloid, pure 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	—	6.40	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Kava Kava.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	5.85	—	6.35	Paraffin.....gal.	.40	—	.50
Kino.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	—	6.40	Light.....gal.	—	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.23	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	—	6.40	Russian.....gal.	—	—	—
Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb.	.27	—	.32	1/4 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	—	6.40	Patchouli.....oz.	.45	—	.60
Powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Mullein Flow., 1 lb. cans.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Koussou, powdered.....lb.	.450	—	.750	Musk Root.....lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Peanut.....gal.	.90	—	1.10
Lactucarium.....lb.	.47	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	1.85	—	2.10	Pennyroyal.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.47	—	.55	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.13	—	.18	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U.	—	—	3.90
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	—	—	—	Ground.....lb.	.18	—	.20	S. P.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	—	White.....lb.	.17	—	.20	Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
"Leibreich".....lb.	—	—	—	Ground.....lb.	.28	—	.35	Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	—	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.28	—	.40	Western.....lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	—	—	1.30	Naphthalene, flake or balls lb.	.17	—	.19	Pimenta.....lb.	.85	—	1.70
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	1.80	Nickel and Ammon, Sul.....lb.	.19	—	.21	Pine Needles.....lb.	.20	—	.25
(See also Adeps Lanae).....lb.	—	—	—	Sulphate.....lb.	.19	—	.21	Poppy, true.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.36	—	.43	Nutgalls.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Rape Seed.....gal.	9.50	—	10.50
Powdered.....lb.	.44	—	.49	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.42	Rose, Kissanlik.....lb.	9.50	—	10.50
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Nutmegs.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Artificial.....oz.	3.50	—	4.00
Extra.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Extra large.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Hand picked.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Trieste.....lb.	.75	—	.90
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Rosin.....gal.	.35	—	.70
Chloride.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	8.50	—	10.00	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	—	.50
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	—	.36	Without Acid.....lb.	9.75	—	10.75	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	7.00	—	7.75
Nitrate.....lb.	.23	—	.40	Almonds, Sweet.....lb.	1.05	—	1.35	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	—	.15	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Sassafras.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Rectified.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Savimint, pure.....lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Ground.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Sperm, winter blchd.....gal.	.75	—	.90
Licorice, Corrig.....lb.	.42	—	.50	Benne (Sesame), Imported,	.85	—	1.15	Sruee.....lb.	.75	—	.90
Mass.....lb.	.41	—	.48	bbls., or less.....gal.	.85	—	1.15	Tansy.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.56	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Tar, U. S. P.....gal.	.40	—	.50
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.33	—	.35	Bergamot.....lb.	3.30	—	3.85	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.35	—	.75
Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Cade.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.18	—	.21	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	White.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.23	Camphor.....lb.	.20	—	.26	Whale.....gal.	.70	—	.75
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.03	—	.05	Caraway.....lb.	2.40	—	2.55	Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Assort, 1, 1/2 and 1/4 lb.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Cassia.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	.22	—	.22	Castor, American.....lb.	1.15	—	1.17	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Bitartrate.....oz.	6.00	—	6.25	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Synthetic.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Bromide.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Wood.....lb.	.26	—	.32	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.00	—	2.40
Carbonate.....lb.	1.70	—	1.85	Celery.....lb.	.85	—	.95	Wmwood, Amer., good.....lb.	2.75	—	2.85
Citrate.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Ointment, Mercurial, 1/4 mer-	1.00	—	1.10
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	.80	—	.90	cury.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Salicylate.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Citronella.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Opium (Natural).....lb.	11.00	—	11.40
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Cloves.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Granulated.....lb.	12.00	—	12.50
Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Cocunut, Cochin.....lb.	.20	—	.22	U. S. P., Powdered.....lb.	11.75	—	12.25
Seed, clean.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Ceylon.....lb.	.18	—	.23	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	—	1.45
Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Copra.....lb.	.18	—	.23	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Cod Liver, Newf'land.....gal.	2.85	—	3.00	Oris, Florentine.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Seed.....lb.	.90	—	.90	Norwegian.....gal.	3.25	—	3.50	Select Finger.....lb.	1.10	—	1.10
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Bbls.....ea.	83.00	—	88.00	Verona.....lb.	.22	—	.26
Lycopodium.....lb.	1.20	—	1.35	1/2 bbls.....ea.	45.00	—	45.00	Paraffin.....lb.	.10	—	.12
Mace, whole.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Paraform.....oz.	.10	—	.14
Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Coriander.....oz.	.80	—	.90	Paraldehyde.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.50	—	.62	Cottonseed, yel. & wh.....gal.	.78	—	.90				
Calcined.....lb.	.14	—	.24	Croton.....lb.	1.20	—	1.50				
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.16	—	.25	Cubeb.....lb.	3.40	—	3.50				
2 ozs.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Cumin.....lb.	4.60	—	4.85				
Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Dill.....oz.	.40	—	.45				
Ponderous.....lb.	.30	—	.32	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40				
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.30	—	.32								

Business Conditions Show Big Improvement

**All Trade Has Been Unmistakably Better in October,
Says National City Bank of New York**

The National City Bank of New York, discussing business conditions, said, in its November 1 report:

"The outstanding feature of the business situation in October has been the fact that all trade has been unmistakably better. We expressed the opinion two months ago that as the season for fall trade came on the country would swing into a broad, general state of activity, and that expectation has been realized. Every part of the country now sends good reports, and the contrast they make with the conditions of a year ago is calculated to inspire the most profound sentiments of relief, satisfaction and gratitude.

"The South, which a year ago was prostrate, with cotton selling at seven cents per pound or less, has regained its footing and its courage. Although this year's cotton crop is smaller by possibly more than twenty-five per cent, the total value will be higher than last year's, and it has been raised at a considerably lower cost. Furthermore, the South has grown more of other crops, particularly corn and wheat, than ever before, and has reached the stage of giving thanks for the lessons of adversity. With the rise of cotton to twelve cents per pound, a different atmosphere pervades the South, and it is again an active factor in the trade of the country.

The grain farmers are not faring quite so well as last year, for prices are lower, but the yields are so large that they have little cause for complaint. The one serious disappointment in agriculture this year has been in the failure of a considerable portion of the corn crop in the northern part of the belt to reach maturity, but the hay and forage crops are so abundant that the loss will be borne with comparative ease. This is the advantage of having the corn crop cut down by a wet season instead of by a drought which curtails all plant growth. The fruit and root crops are generally good. The wet season drenched even the plains states, so that the "dry" farmers have had a prosperous season, with unheard of yields of wheat, as well as abundant crops of sugar beets and the grasses. The prospect for a continuance of the duty on sugar increases the cheerfulness of the West. The wool growers have sold this year's clip at record prices, and the live stock interests are exceptionally prosperous. Farm seekers from other states are pouring into the states of the northwest where a limited amount of comparatively cheap lands are still to be had.

"The metal mining industry of the West, which was badly crippled a year ago, is now in full swing. There is enormous activity in the production of copper, lead and zinc; it is now up to capacity of the mines and smelters, and in the case of zinc the smelter capacity is being materially increased. So far as agriculture, stock raising and mining go the West is exceedingly prosperous.

Iron and Steel Trade Prosperous

"The iron and steel industry has expanded steadily and rapidly in the past six months until the production of basic materials is now surpassing all records, although some lines of finished goods are not in normal demand. There is a broad general improvement, the point has been reached where the fear of not being able to get deliveries is stimulating purchases, and prices are advancing in many lines to the best figure realized in recent years. The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the third quarter of 1915 was the largest for any quarter in several years. New capital has begun to go into the steel industry, some of the important companies are undergoing reorganization, and capacity is being considerably increased. Attention is given to this elsewhere.

"Current railway earnings and bank clearings are now comparing with the subnormal figures of a year ago, and show heavy gains, for traffic and trade a year ago were about as poor as could be. Allowance must be made for extraordinary activity in certain lines, notably automobiles and war materials, but the general merchandise movement is much freer, and more confidence is manifested in commercial and industrial circles than at any time since the outbreak of the war. The figures for idle cars have taken a sudden drop, and complaints of car shortage, congestion of traffic and of labor shortage are becoming frequent. Business is not booming in all lines. Large

construction work is still below what it should be in normal times in this growing country, but the amount of building of the smaller class makes a good showing. The available supply of labor is so fully employed that the situation is on the verge of being critical. Food supplies promise to be abundant and moderate in price for the coming year, and the outlook for general comfort and prosperity in the United States is at present very promising.

War Business an Unsettling Factor

"The disquieting factor in this otherwise encouraging situation is the large volume of business which directly or indirectly is due to the war, and liable to come to an end at any time, the sooner the better. The situation cannot be regarded as squared for permanent prosperity, while this is the case. Foreign trade development in new quarters is relatively small, and there are no large new undertakings in sight at home. It is not yet clear how the switch can be made from the present abnormal activities to other activities without the confusion, unemployment and unsettlement of values that usually accompanies such a movement.

Influence of the Railways

"In the past every revival from a period of depression in this country has been made under the leadership of the railways, which have exerted a powerful influence through large expenditures for extensions, improvements and equipment. The great period of expansion which began about 1898 and with slight reactions lasted nearly ten years is an example in point. The trans-continental roads and several important trunk lines were practically rebuilt in this time. Armies of men were employed upon the roadways, and many more in the steel works, lumber mills, cement works, equipment shops and in other industries stimulated by these enormous expenditures. Some such revival of railway construction as this would take up the slack likely to exist in our industries at the end of the war, but it is difficult to conceive of any other development that could do it. There are many railways in this country needing to have great expenditures made upon them to bring them up to the best standards of efficiency; one-sixth of the railway mileage of the country is being operated at the present time by receivers, and the companies involved all need money not only to meet their pressing obligations but to put the roads in condition for the most economical operation. Moreover, there are many other roads that could use capital so advantageously in the reduction of operating costs as to save more than the interest on the required investments.

"The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company is about to begin the regular operation of trains by electricity over about 600 miles of mountain road, and confidently expects that the economies realized will pay the interest upon the cost of installation and leave a good margin of saving. If this proves to be so, a large opportunity for the profitable investment of capital and the employment of labor will be opened up, but the investing public will have to be convinced that the railroad companies will be allowed to enjoy the benefits of such economies after they are accomplished. If the revival of business now under way should develop traffic and earnings enough to reinstate railway shares and securities in popular favor, the way will be opened to raise money, but confidence in railway investments has been seriously shaken by the net results of wage-fixing by arbitration and rate-fixing by public commissions.

"The banks of this country are in very strong position, and the reduction of our indebtedness abroad and the holdings of foreign obligations that we have acquired, give us a commanding position in the exchanges which will be very serviceable when they turn against us, as they ultimately will do. There is nothing under the surface, or anywhere in the present situation to occasion alarm at this time, but it certainly would not be prudent to lose sight for one moment of the fact that the state of prosperity which we are entering upon is more or less precarious, because based to an important extent upon uncertain and unstable foundations.

"The industrial companies which are making large profits are believed to be generally pursuing a conservative policy, reducing indebtedness, increasing sinking funds and reservations, and fortifying themselves against a reversal of times later on. It will be well for wage earners who are enjoying high wages and war bonuses to make similar provisions. There is a big, swift river to cross before this country can safely rely upon having a long period of uninterrupted prosperity before it."

Parsley Brava Root.....lb.	.20	-.25	Rhubarb.....lb.	.75	-.90	Spirit Ammonia.....lb.	.50	-.55
Parsley Seed.....lb.	.28	-.33	Powdered, extra tins.....lb.	.75	-.90	Aromatic.....lb.	.50	-.55
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.....lb.	.40	-.45	Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.29	-.34	Ether, comp.....lb.	1.75	1.75
Pellitory Root.....lb.	.40	-.45	Rose Leaves, pale.....lb.	2.25	2.40	Nitre, U. S. P.....lb.	.47	-.52
Paris Green.....lb.	.18	-.22	Red.....lb.	2.25	2.40	Spirits Turpentine.....gal.	.57	-.70
Pennyroyal, Herb.....lb.	.20	-.25	Rhubarb, Rhemide.....oz.	2.25	2.50	Squawroot Root.....lb.	.18	-.23
Pepper, black, clean sift.....lb.	.18	-.22	Iodide, 1 oz. v.....lb.	.44	-.46	Squill Root, white.....lb.	.11	-.13
White.....lb.	.25	-.28	Sabadilla Seed.....lb.	.44	-.46	Stillingia Root.....lb.	.17	-.20
Peppermint.....lb.	.50	-.55	Saccharin.....lb.	9.25	9.75	Powdered.....lb.	.23	-.26
Peppermint Leaves, pressed, oz.....lb.	.25	-.30	Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	.75	-.80	Stone Root.....lb.	.20	-.25
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white, lb.....lb.	.15	-.15	Spanish, true Valencia.....lb.	12.00	12.50	Storax, liquid.....lb.	.36	-.42
Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. 12.00) oz.....lb.	.82	-.82	Sage Leaves.....lb.	.20	-.45	Stramonium Leaves.....lb.	.30	-.35
Phosphorus, Amorphous.....lb.	1.05	1.15	Domestic.....lb.	.42	-.50	Powdered.....lb.	.34	-.39
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.....gr.	.05	-.07	St. John's Bread.....lb.	.12	-.15	Essed, ozs.....lb.	.36	-.40
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.....gr.	.05	-.07	Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	.75	-.80	Seed.....lb.	.20	-.28
Hydrochloride.....gr.	.03	-.06	Salol.....lb.	8.00	8.50	Powdered.....lb.	.25	-.28
Nitrate.....gr.	.03	-.06	Sandalwood.....lb.	.20	-.25	Strontium Acetate.....oz.	.11	-.15
Pink Root, true.....lb.	.65	-.70	Ground.....lb.	.25	-.30	Iodide.....oz.	.37	-.41
Piperidine.....oz.	1.00	1.00	Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	.32	-.36	Lactate.....oz.	.09	-.11
Piperin.....oz.	.55	-.65	Santonin.....lb.	.35	-.60	Bromide.....lb.	3.75	4.25
Pitch, Burgundy.....bbl.	.09	-.11	Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.....lb.	.55	-.60	Nitrate, dry.....lb.	.30	-.35
Plaster, calender.....bbl.	1.50	2.25	Mexican cut.....lb.	.25	-.28	Granular, C. P.....lb.	.50	-.55
True dentist's sifted.....bbl.	2.25	2.50	Powdered.....lb.	.30	-.35	Salicylate.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Pleurisy Root.....lb.	.30	-.35	Sassafras, Pith.....oz.	.18	-.20	Strophanthus, Seed, brown.....lb.	.75	-.85
Pleurophyllin (Resin).....lb.	3.10	3.25	Sassafras, Pith.....lb.	.20	-.25	Green.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Poke Berries.....lb.	.20	-.22	Sassafras, Pith.....lb.	.18	-.20	Powdered.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Root.....lb.	.16	-.20	Sassafras, Pith.....lb.	.18	-.20	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.60	1.70
Powdered.....lb.	.20	-.25	Scammony, Resin.....oz.	.25	-.28	Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.30	1.35
Poppy Heads.....lb.	.45	-.55	Scopolamine Hydrobromide.....lb.	3.00	3.30	Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.30	1.35
Seed, blue (Maw).....lb.	.22	-.24	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	.75	1.00	Sugar of Milk, powd.....lb.	.20	-.24
White.....lb.	.24	-.26	Senega Root.....lb.	.47	-.56	1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.22	-.26
Potassa, Caustic, com.....lb.	.44	-.47	Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.23	-.30	Sulfolal, Bayer.....oz.	1.35	1.35
White, sticks.....lb.	.55	-.70	Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.40	-.60	L. & F.....lb.	.60	.60
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	.40	-.52	Powdered.....lb.	.35	-.40	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.....lb.	8.00	8.50
Benzoate.....lb.	.22	-.25	Tinnevely, select.....lb.	.32	-.40	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.....lb.	9.50	10.00
Bichromate.....lb.	.28	-.32	Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	-.55	Sulphur, Iodide.....oz.	.35	-.42
Bicarbonate.....lb.	.50	-.55	Silver, Chloride.....oz.	.62	-.66	Flowers.....lb.	.024	-.04
Bi sulphate, cryst.....lb.	.32	-.40	Cyanide.....oz.	1.00	1.04	Lac, precipitated.....lb.	.16	-.20
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar.....lb.	.37	-.45	Nitrate, cryst.....oz.	.44	-.48	Roll.....lb.	.024	-.04
tar), pure, powd.....lb.	4.40	5.00	Fused Con.....oz.	.44	-.48	Washed.....lb.	.09	-.12
Bromide.....lb.	.28	-.32	Stick (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.44	-.48	Sunflower, Seed.....lb.	.09	-.15
Carbonate (Pearl Ash).....lb.	.60	-.65	Oxide.....lb.	1.00	1.05	Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.04	-.05
C. P.....lb.	.45	-.55	Simaruba, Bark or Root.....lb.	.24	-.30	Purified.....lb.	.16	-.20
Refined (Sal Tartar).....lb.	.42	-.46	Powdered.....lb.	.29	-.34	Tamarinds.....kegs	3.25	3.50
Chlorate.....lb.	.43	-.47	Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.20	-.25	Tar Barbadoes.....gal.	.60	-.70
Powdered.....lb.	.50	-.55	Snakeroot, Canada.....lb.	.40	-.60	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.	.85	.85
Purified and gran.....lb.	.25	-.30	Soap, Castile, green.....lb.	.14	-.16	Tartar Emetic.....lb.	.68	-.73
Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.25	-.30	Mottled, genuine.....lb.	.15	-.17	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.....lb.	.60	-.70
Citrate.....lb.	.85	-.90	White, Conti's.....lb.	.16	-.18	Thymol.....lb.	13.50	14.00
Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.....oz.	.15	-.25	Powdered.....lb.	.30	-.35	Iodide, U. S. P.....lb.	9.50	10.40
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.10	1.25	Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.14	-.16	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb.	2.35	2.50
Hypophosphite.....lb.	4.00	4.50	Powdered.....lb.	.18	-.24	Aleppo, No. 1.....lb.	2.30	2.40
Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	-.24	Cut.....lb.	.22	-.25	Bowdlered.....lb.	1.90	2.35
Nitrate.....lb.	.24	-.29	Soda Ash.....lb.	.03	-.05	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....lb.	.33	-.38
Powdered.....lb.	.25	-.30	Caustic, purified, fused.....lb.	.25	-.30	Venice.....lb.	.75	-.80
C. P.....lb.	.35	-.40	Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.15	-.30	Artificial.....lb.	.16	-.20
Permanganate.....lb.	1.45	1.55	Arsenate.....lb.	.20	-.55	Uva Urai.....lb.	.15	-.20
Pure, powdered.....lb.	1.53	1.60	Arsenite, pure.....lb.	.40	-.45	Valerian Root, English.....lb.	.85	-.90
Prussiate, red.....lb.	2.75	3.00	Benzoate.....lb.	4.00	4.25	Powdered.....lb.	.95	1.00
Yellow.....lb.	.90	1.00	From True Benzoic A.....lb.	.024	-.05	German.....lb.	.40	-.45
Salicylate.....lb.	.21	-.25	Bicarbonate.....lb.	.10	-.15	Powdered.....lb.	.45	-.50
Sulphate, powdered.....lb.	.20	-.32	C. P., powdered.....lb.	.20	-.25	Vanillin.....oz.	.65	-.75
C. P.....lb.	.32	-.40	Bichromate.....lb.	.80	-.85	Veratrum Viride, Root.....lb.	.15	-.20
Sulphide.....lb.	.42	-.45	Bitartrate.....lb.	.80	-.85	Verdigris, powd., pure.....lb.	.45	-.50
Tartrate, Powdered (Solu.....lb.	.75	-.85	Bromide.....lb.	5.00	5.50	Wahoo, Bark of Root.....lb.	.45	-.50
Prickly Ash Bark.....lb.	.25	-.30	Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	1.50	Wax of Tree.....lb.	.25	-.35
Powdered.....lb.	.32	-.37	C. P., cryst., U. S. P.....lb.	.12	-.18	Bees, yellow.....lb.	.62	-.80
Berries.....lb.	.20	-.25	Dried, purified.....lb.	.16	-.18	White.....lb.	.50	-.65
Pulsatilla Herb.....lb.	2.10	2.25	Granulated.....lb.	.324	-.34	Carnauba, No. 1.....lb.	.50	-.55
Pumpkin Seed.....lb.	.20	-.25	Chlorate.....lb.	.25	-.32	Japan.....lb.	.18	-.22
Quassia, rasped.....lb.	.08	-.12	Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.18	-.20	White Hellebore, Root.....lb.	.09	-.14
C. Powdered.....lb.	.15	-.25	Cinnamate.....oz.	.25	-.29	Powdered.....lb.	.15	-.20
Quebracho Bark.....lb.	.30	-.33	Citrate.....lb.	.70	-.78	White Pine Bark.....lb.	.15	-.20
Quince Seed.....lb.	.85	1.00	Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.....oz.	.15	-.20	Wild Cherry Bark.....lb.	.12	-.16
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.....oz.	1.50	1.60	Hypophosphite.....lb.	.90	1.10	Ground.....lb.	.12	-.16
Sulph.....oz.	1.40	1.50	Hypophosphite, cryst.....lb.	.06	.06	Willow Bark, black.....lb.	.18	-.18
Quinine, Alkaloid.....oz.	1.85	1.95	Grass 112 lbs.....lb.	.024	.06	White.....lb.	.25	-.25
Acetate.....oz.	1.85	1.95	Iodide (of 37-42).....lb.	4.50	5.75	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou.....gal.	.70	-.80
Bimurate.....oz.	1.83	1.90	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.14	-.18	Barrels.....gal.	.55	-.65
Bisulphate.....oz.	2.00	2.25	Phosphate, cryst.....lb.	.08	-.12	Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb.	.16	-.18
Carbolate.....oz.	1.60	1.75	Pure, granulated.....lb.	.09	-.13	Levant (Santonica).....lb.	1.75	1.90
Hydrobromide.....oz.	1.79	1.84	Recrystallized.....lb.	.13	-.16	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.40	-.50
Hydrochloride.....oz.	1.79	1.84	Dried.....lb.	.22	-.24	Bromide.....oz.	.12	-.17
Lactate.....oz.	1.83	1.88	Phosphomolybdate.....oz.	.45	.50	Chloride, fused.....lb.	.32	-.39
Salicylate.....oz.	1.78	1.85	Salicylate.....lb.	3.75	4.00	Granulated.....lb.	.30	-.35
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	1.90	2.30	From Oil Wintergreen.....lb.	.42	-.45	Medicinal.....lb.	.20	-.25
5-oz. tins.....oz.	1.95	2.35	Silicate, dry.....lb.	.12	-.12	Iodide.....oz.	.37	-.44
1-oz. vials.....oz.	2.25	2.35	Liquid.....lb.	.03	.04	Hypophosphite.....oz.	.25	-.30
Tannate.....oz.	1.54	1.61	Sulphate (Sal Glauber).....lb.	.08	.08	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.25	-.30
Valerate.....oz.	1.89	1.96	Pure cryst.....lb.	.08	.10	Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.35	-.45
Rape Seed, English.....lb.	.12	-.14	Dry.....lb.	.08	.12	Gran., free from Aa.....lb.	.45	-.55
German.....lb.	.10	-.12	Sulphide.....lb.	.35	-.40	Oxide, American, U. S. P.....lb.	.22	-.25
Red Saunders.....lb.	.04	-.06	Sulphocarb (S'phophen).....lb.	1.10	1.22	Eng. Hubuck's.....lb.	.50	-.55
Resin, common.....lb.	.04	-.06	and Potassium Tartrate.....lb.	.284	-.35	Permanganate.....oz.	.45	-.60
Good, Powdered.....lb.	.11	-.16	(Rochelle Salt).....lb.	.284	-.35	Phosphide.....oz.	.20	-.25
Resorcin, pure white.....oz.	.75	-.85	Spermant Leaves, ozs.....lb.	.34	-.38	Salicylate.....oz.	.12	-.14
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.44	-.80	Spermactin, cakes.....lb.	.36	-.38	Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.08	-.10
Clippings.....lb.	.35	-.45	Spikenard Root.....lb.	.25	-.35	C. P.....lb.	.15	-.18
Powdered.....lb.	.35	-.85	Spruce Gum.....lb.	1.20	1.10			
			Extra.....lb.	1.50	1.65			
			Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.....lb.	.54	-.69			

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 2, 1915, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS— 20 csks. oxalic, Perth Amboy Chemical Co., Christiania. 20 drs. carbolic, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., London.	LIME— 30 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica. 18 csks. citrate, A. Brown & Son, Messina. 17 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Messina. 1 csk. carbonate, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Swansea. 8 csks. salts, Madholm Manufacturing Co., Liverpool. 125 csks. carbonate, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol.	5 cs. peppermint oil, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 5 cs. peanut, E. F. Drew & Co., Bristol. ORCHIL LIQUOR— 5 csks., John Campbell & Co., Inc., London.
ALUM— 43 csks. lump, J. S. Einermann & Co., Liverpool.	MAGNESIA— 110 cs. citrate, G. Ceribelli & Co., Genoa. 12 cs. calcined, Schieffelin & Co., Liverpool.	PERFUMERY— 15 cs. artificial, without alcohol, D. A. Benet, Rotterdam. 60 cs., A. Bourgois & Co., Havre. 9 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre. 10 cs., Elson & Brewer, Havre. 2 cs., Dearborn & Lapham, Havre. 4 cs. synthetic, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam. 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
ARGOLS— 715 lbs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool.	MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 5 cs. medicine, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa. 2 cs. drugs, Johnson & Johnson, Havana. 36 pgs. drugs, G. Amsinck & Co., Havre. 17 cs. medicinal, J. Personneni, Genoa.	PETROLEUM— 14,165 bbls. crude oil in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico. 6,348 bbls. crude oil in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico. 1,050,000 gals. crude oil in bulk, Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co., Tuxpam. 10,915 bbls. crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.
BALSAMS— 3 cs. tolu, D. J. Faour, Cartagena. 3 cs. tolu, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America. 14 cs. tolu, Silva, Bussenius, Central America.	MYROBOLANS— 6,785, 9,790 pockets, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Calcutta. 6,730 pockets, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., Colombo. 4,000 pockets, C. S. Heyman & Co., Colombo.	PETRIFYING LIQUID— 2 csks., Pomeroy & Fischer, London.
BARIIUM— 32 csks. sulphate, Eastman Kodak Co., Bristol.	NUX VOMICA— 452 lbs., London.	POTASSIUM— 55 bgs. chlorate, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific. 100 csks. chloride, S. E. Nash & L. J. Watjen, South Pacific.
BARKS— 347 lbs. mangrove, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 14 pgs. cinchona, Peek & Velsor, London.	OILS— 50 cs., 150 cs. olive, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa. 100 cs. olive, G. Porges, Genoa. 140 cs. olive, F. MacMonnies, Genoa. 125 cs. olive, Parodi, Erminio & Co., Genoa. 25 cs. olive, Caldwell & Co., Genoa. 100 cs. olive, V. Marrone & Co., Genoa. 150 cs. olive, R. Cascine, Genoa. 50 cs. olive, C. B. Richard & Co., Genoa. 295 bbls. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa. 17 cs. distilled lime oil, F. S. Maynard & Sons, Demerara.	POWDER— 2 cs. toilet, New York Hair Co., Bristol.
BEANS— 334 bgs. cocoa, Hershey Chocolate Co., Liverpool.	EXTRACTS— 1,000 bgs. tannic of mangrove, American Dyewood Co., Cartagena. 264 bgs. tannic, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena. 10 csks., B. P. Ducas & Co., Havre.	QUININE— 99 cs., 110 cs. sulphate, Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten, London. 10 cs., 5 cs. sulphate, Norton, Lilly & Co., London. 10 cs., 15 bgs. sulphate, Norton, Lilly & Co., London.
BLEACHING POWDER— 172 csks., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Liverpool.	CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS— 10 csks., Bernard Judae & Co., Havre.	ROOTS— 4 bs. ipecac, Cortisoz, De Lima & Co., Cartagena. 5 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Panama. 2 sacks ipecac, I. Brandon & Bros., Panama. 2 bgs. sarsaparilla, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 2 bgs. sarsaparilla, Lawrence & Co., Kingston. 14 bgs. various, F. M. Kraemer & Co., Bristol. 18 bgs. scammony, H. Marquardt & Co., London.
CARDAMOMS— 26 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Colombo. 28 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo. 5 cs., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., London.	FLLOWERS— 41 bs. chamomile, Smith, Kline & French Co., Bristol.	ROSIN— 5 csks., Wm. H. Scheel, London.
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS— 10 csks., Bernard Judae & Co., Havre.	GELATIN— 5 cs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Copenhagen. 3 cs., Metropolitan Import Co., Rotterdam.	SALT— 41,670 bushels common, J. P. Robinson & Co., Cockburn Harbor. 500 sacks common, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.
EXTRACTS— 1,000 bgs. tannic of mangrove, American Dyewood Co., Cartagena. 264 bgs. tannic, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena. 10 csks., B. P. Ducas & Co., Havre.	GUMS— 452 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Ciudad Boliver. 34 bgs. chicle, Harburger & Stack, Frontera. 33 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London.	SEEDS— 50,768 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Rosario. 200 bgs. poppy, Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam. 200 bgs. caraway, Frame & Co., Rotterdam. 50 bgs. poppy, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam. 96 bgs. fennel, Smith, Kline & French Co., Bristol. 121 sacks mustard, John Kisson & Co., London.
EXTRACTS— 1,000 bgs. tannic of mangrove, American Dyewood Co., Cartagena. 264 bgs. tannic, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena. 10 csks., B. P. Ducas & Co., Havre.	IRON— 17 pgs. oxide, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool. 17 csks. oxide, F. A. Reichard & Co., Liverpool. 38 csks. oxide, Chas. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.	SILICATE— 30 kegs, 1 csk. soluble, Pomeroy & Fischer, London.
FLLOWERS— 41 bs. chamomile, Smith, Kline & French Co., Bristol.	JUICES— 1 csk. lime, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Dominica. 2 csks., 51 cs. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica. 11 cs. csks lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica. 19 pgs. lime, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica. 1 bbl. lime, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Dominica.	SOAPS— 150 pgs. powder, Cereal Mfg. Co., London. 10 cs. toilet, R. H. Macy & Co., London.
GELATIN— 5 cs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Copenhagen. 3 cs., Metropolitan Import Co., Rotterdam.	LEAVES— 200 bs. senna, W. Benkert, Genoa. 5 bs. coca, Markt, Schaeffer & Co., South Pacific. 10 bs. matico, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., South Pacific. 16 sacks coca, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., South Pacific. 10 cs. dried, R. Keller, Genoa. 28 bs. sage, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Liverpool. 20 bgs. senna, Old & Wallace, London. 35 bs. senna, American Shipping Co., London.	SODIUM— 2 cs. sulphate, Fritz Boryschultz, Swansea.
GUMS— 452 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Ciudad Boliver. 34 bgs. chicle, Harburger & Stack, Frontera. 33 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London.	SPICES— 711 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 160 bgs. pimento, F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs. pimento, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston. 900 bgs., Lampong black pepper, J. H. Reck-nagel & Son, Singapore. 600 bgs., 800 bgs. Lampong black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 280 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 144 pgs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.	SPICES— 711 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 160 bgs. pimento, F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs. pimento, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston. 900 bgs., Lampong black pepper, J. H. Reck-nagel & Son, Singapore. 600 bgs., 800 bgs. Lampong black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 280 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 144 pgs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.
INDIGO— 20 seroons, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America. 1 bx., 20 chests, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London.	SPICES— 711 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 160 bgs. pimento, F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs. pimento, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston. 900 bgs., Lampong black pepper, J. H. Reck-nagel & Son, Singapore. 600 bgs., 800 bgs. Lampong black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 280 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 144 pgs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.	SPICES— 711 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 160 bgs. pimento, F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs. pimento, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston. 900 bgs., Lampong black pepper, J. H. Reck-nagel & Son, Singapore. 600 bgs., 800 bgs. Lampong black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 280 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 144 pgs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.
IRON— 17 pgs. oxide, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool. 17 csks. oxide, F. A. Reichard & Co., Liverpool. 38 csks. oxide, Chas. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.	SPICES— 711 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 160 bgs. pimento, F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs. pimento, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston. 900 bgs., Lampong black pepper, J. H. Reck-nagel & Son, Singapore. 600 bgs., 800 bgs. Lampong black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 280 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 144 pgs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.	SPICES— 711 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 160 bgs. pimento, F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs. pimento, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston. 900 bgs., Lampong black pepper, J. H. Reck-nagel & Son, Singapore. 600 bgs., 800 bgs. Lampong black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 280 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 144 pgs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.
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LEAVES— 200 bs. senna, W. Benkert, Genoa. 5 bs. coca, Markt, Schaeffer & Co., South Pacific. 10 bs. matico, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., South Pacific. 16 sacks coca, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., South Pacific. 10 cs. dried, R. Keller, Genoa. 28 bs. sage, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Liverpool. 20 bgs. senna, Old & Wallace, London. 35 bs. senna, American Shipping Co., London.	SPICES— 711 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 160 bgs. pimento, F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs. pimento, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston. 900 bgs., Lampong black pepper, J. H. Reck-nagel & Son, Singapore. 600 bgs., 800 bgs. Lampong black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 280 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 144 pgs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.	SPICES— 711 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 160 bgs. pimento, F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs. pimento, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston. 900 bgs., Lampong black pepper, J. H. Reck-nagel & Son, Singapore. 600 bgs., 800 bgs. Lampong black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 280 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 144 pgs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.

Importations—Cont'd

600 bgs. 1,200 bgs. black pepper, R. & J. Henderson, Singapore.
 600 bgs. black pepper, I. Kissock & Co., Singapore.
 3,200 bgs. black pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.
 465 bgs. pimento, Frank De Mercado, Kingston.
 200 bs. cinnamon, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
 300 bs. cinnamon, Winter Son & Co., Colombo.
 100 bs. cinnamon, Frame & Co., Colombo.
 SPONGES—
 18 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.

25 bs., A. Moses & Co., Cockburn Harbor.
 11 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Cockburn Harbor.
 TARTAR—
 110 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa.
 44 csks. raw, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.
 250 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
 VANADIUM—
 4,000 sacks, American Vanadium Co., South Pacific.
 67 sacks, John Hughes, South Pacific.
 WATERS—
 53 cs. mineral, R. F. Downing & Co., Havre.
 28 csks. aerated, R. B. Henry Co., London.
 WAXES—
 25 sacks bees, American Trading Co., South Pacific.

9 cs. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Cienfuegos.
 17 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific.
 320 bgs. paraffine, Union Petroleum Co., Colombo.
 1 cs. paraffin, Roger, Pyatt Shellac Co., Colombo.
 1,071 bgs. paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Colombo.
 960 bgs. paraffin, Smith & Nichols Co., Colombo.
 430 bgs. paraffin, Waxed & Parchment Paper Co., Colombo.
 WOODS—
 1 ble. dyewood, E. Steiger & Co., Frontera.
 1 lot dyewood, Gen'l Export & Commission Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

Patent Medicine Concern Will Back Retailers "To the Limit"

The *Weekly Bulletin* of the Department of Health of New York City for November 6 will contain the following reproduction of a letter which the Foster-Milburn Company of Buffalo, manufacturer of Doan's Kidney Pills, has sent to retail druggists in New York City, together with the reply which the department is making to this communication. Through courtesy of officials of the department, the correspondence is printed in this number of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

"A number of New York pharmacists have received a communication from the Foster-Milburn Company, of Buffalo, proprietors of 'Doan's Kidney Pills,' 'Doan's Regulets,' and 'Dr. Thamos' Eclectic Oil,' which is so interesting that it is reproduced here, where we hope that all the pharmacists of the City will see it, especially those who wish to be 'backed to the limit' by Buffalo cash or impudence—we don't know which.

"Dear Sir—The Board of Health of New York City is evidently trying to frighten the retail druggists so that they will not handle patent medicines. They say that after December 31st no patent medicines can be sold in New York City unless the formula is printed on the label or filed with the Health Department.

"It is unconstitutional to require the formula to be disclosed and we are not going to give ours up to the Health Board nor will we put it on the labels, but we want to assure you that you need have no fear of selling Doan's Kidney Pills, for if Dr. Goldwater should attempt to make any trouble for you on account of handling our medicine, WE WILL BACK YOU UP TO THE LIMIT.

"The manufacturers of patent medicines are not afraid of Dr. Goldwater and there is no reason for you to be afraid of him. He is simply assuming a power that he is not entitled to and we shall not file our formulas with him until the last court in this country has so decided.

"Very truly yours,

"FOSTER-MILBURN COMPANY."

"Some of our readers may wish to know the reply of the Department to the threat of a firm which is 'not afraid of Dr. Goldwater,' but which apparently is afraid to let the truth be known about its remedies. Here it is:

"FOSTER-MILBURN COMPANY,

"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gentlemen—Through the courtesy of a local pharmacist there has come into my possession a copy of your circular letter to retailers in this City, in which you announce it to be your intention to contest Section 117 of the Sanitary Code. If you will be kind enough to let me know the name of your principal distributor in this City, the Department will be very glad to place his name on its list for preferred attention after the first of January.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) S. S. GOLDWATER,
 "Commissioner."

METROPOLITAN DRUG CLUB ELECTION

At the regular meeting of the Metropolitan Drug Club of New York City, held at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, officers for the ensuing year were elected. W. P. Ritchey was re-elected president for his eleventh consecutive term. Dr.

William Jay Schieffelin was chosen vice-president and Thomas F. Main, secretary and treasurer. The club entertained President Charles Gibson of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and C. M. Kline as guests.

"DRUG TRUST" LOSES SUIT BY DEFAULT

John D. Park & Sons Co., of Cincinnati Claims Damages Estimated at \$500,000

In the suit for damages brought by John D. Park & Sons Co., Cincinnati druggists, against prominent members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in the United States District Court, a decree pro confesso has been entered. This is the equitable form of a judgment by default. Among the defendants are William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens' Union and a member of the firm of Schieffelin & Co.; Charles C. Bruen and several members of Bruen, Ritchey & Co.; Isaac S. Coffin and others in the wholesale drug trade in New York, Albany, Utica, Elmira, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

Although the amount of damages is one subject left to be determined upon later proof, Alton B. Parker and Matthews & Matthews, of Cincinnati, counsel for the plaintiff, estimate the sum will be nearly \$500,000. This action is one of three brought against the so-called "drug trust" by the John D. Park & Sons Company for alleged interference with their business from 1891 to 1897 by blacklisting and other methods. One of the other actions is for \$500,000, and in the third the plaintiffs seek trebling of \$2,000,000 under the Sherman law.

The plaintiffs allege that the wholesale association fixed prices, circulated blacklists and unlawfully interfered with the business of non-conforming druggists.

NEW CHICAGO QUARTERS FOR SQUIBB'S

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—R. D. Keim, manager of E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists, says that reports reaching the firm's offices from the outside are that business is on the mend. He is busily engaged this week in superintending the preparation of new quarters for his concern. The removal from 311 West Washington street to the Occidental building at 107-109 Market street will be effected within a short time and the space occupied will be about twice as large as the old store.

CHICAGO RETAILERS MEET

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Drug Club at Hotel Sherman on Monday, October 25, was largely attended and began with a business session, at which it was decided to limit the membership to five hundred and to increase the price of initiation and the dues twenty-five per cent. It was also announced that the next social event will be the annual stag party and smoker, to take place at Hotel Sherman, November 22. The new president, Charles Knight, took up the duties of his office, but yielded the chair to Harry McCracken, who acted as toastmaster. "Tom" Potts, secretary of the N. A. R. D., took occasion to announce that the Harvest Home Dance of the Woman's organization of the C. R. D. A. will be held November 5, at Westminster Hall, at Cottage Grove avenue and forty-seventh street, after which he made an address on "Salesmanship."

Government Warns Against Fake Neosalvarsan and Aspirin

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States of Agriculture recently called the attention of the New York City Department of Health to the fact that large numbers of peddlers are now going about the country selling spurious aspirin and neosalvarsan, which had absolutely no therapeutic value and which was a great menace to the health of those who innocently purchased it. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, has sent out a warning to physicians and wholesalers in regard to this.

The letter which the Health Department received from the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry explained the situation as follows:

"Information has been received that there are considerable quantities of spurious aspirin and neosalvarsan being peddled around in a way that it makes it difficult to find interstate shipments. The spurious aspirin is a mixture of either calcium acid phosphate and starch, cream of tartar and citric acid with some alum, or milk, sugar, starch, and calcium acid phosphate. The neosalvarsan consists of common salt with naphthol yellow S."

Commenting on this, Dr. Bolduan said: "Although we are issuing a warning to physicians of this city to be on guard against substitution by unscrupulous druggists, we realize that the members of the pharmaceutical profession, as a whole, are conscientious and trustworthy, and need but to have their attention called to this vicious fraud in order to adequately safeguard the interests of their patrons."

Speaking to a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, Dr. Bolduan called attention to the fact that several years ago it was possible to buy various chemicals from peddlers and get them in the original package just as they were imported from Germany and other foreign countries. "The only law which was violated in that case," said Dr. Bolduan, "was the patent law. The patent right for this country on these goods was generally held by some one firm and the price which they charged was much higher than that for which the same article could be purchased abroad or from the peddlers. Many reputable druggists openly bought these goods abroad and brought them to this country because they could save from one-half to two-thirds the cost. But this latest attempt to deceive the public through the druggist is an outright fraud for the goods have no therapeutic value whatever. And it is one of the most vicious frauds that could be perpetrated on the public for owing to the dangerous nature of the diseases for which these medicines are used a person might be injured for life before he discovered the substitution."

Peppermint and Spearmint As Commercial Crops in America

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The annual production of peppermint and spearmint oil in the United States is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at about 250,000 pounds out of a total production throughout the world of about 600,000 pounds. Practically all of this oil is produced in Michigan, Indiana and New York, a little less than 25,000 acres being planted to mint in these States. It is said, however, that there are other localities in which the industry could be profitably developed if there were a greater commercial demand for the oil. At the present time, however, the price of peppermint and spearmint fluctuates widely, and the entire industry would be likely to suffer from over-production if the acreage were to be rapidly extended.

On the muck lands of southern Michigan and northern Indiana, where mint culture has become highly specialized, the cost of establishing an acre of new mint and caring for it during the first season is placed at about \$30. In subsequent years the cost per acre would be about \$15. These estimates do not make any allowance for fertilizers, taxes, interest on the land, equipment, superintendence, and other overhead charges of this character. In Wayne County, New York, where mint is cultivated on uplands, the cost of preparing the land is somewhat less but the tillage costs, on the other hand, are higher because of the greater quantity of hand labor required. The industry in the New York district, however, appears to be declining in extent. It is now carried on in rather a small

way chiefly by co-operation between land owners and practical mint growers. In Michigan and Indiana, on the other hand, many of the growers have invested considerable capital in the business and have provided themselves with an equipment which enables them to handle the product in an economical manner.

The yield of oil per acre varies widely, ranging from almost nothing to nearly 100 pounds. About 325 pounds of peppermint and 340 pounds of spearmint are required to produce a pound of oil in commercial practice. The price varies as widely as the yield. For peppermint oil in tins, however, the average trade price for the last 40 years has been in the neighborhood of \$2.50 a pound, although it has sometimes fallen as low as 75 cents. Spearmint oil, which used to be a little cheaper than peppermint, has averaged for the past 5 years \$3.65 a pound. These prices, however, it must be remembered, are somewhat higher than those which the producer would receive.

In Michigan and Indiana the large plantations have of late years installed their own distilling plants, many of which are elaborate and expensive. For growers who do not have their own distilling plants, the customary charge for distilling oil has been fixed for many years at 25 cents a pound. The bulk of the mint grown in this country is distilled in comparatively small plants which serve the needs of several growers.

CAN OBTAIN DYES IN ECUADOR

Vegetable Products are Plentiful There, According to U. S. Consul

Consul General Frederick W. Goding, stationed at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has prepared a special report at the request of the Department of Commerce dealing with the dyeing materials produced in Ecuador. This report was obtained for the purpose of directing attention of American manufacturers of dyes to these products, some of which have been used by dyers for many years.

One of the Ecuadorian sources of color is orchilla, a lichen from which the coloring substances archil and litmus are obtained. The orchilla plants are present in such quantities that Ecuador can furnish 3,000 tons annually. Prices, however, have steadily advanced, as orchilla sold free on board Guayaquil for \$41.55 per ton in 1912, at \$48 last year, and in September last at \$73 per ton. Another coloring product is achioté, known to the trade as annatto, roucou, and oleana. This product, however, is of most importance as coloring material for butter and cheese, being employed for that purpose in all dairying countries.

Cascol is the local name of a tree growing in the coastal districts of Ecuador, the pods of which contain black seeds about the size of a pea. From the seeds is extracted a strong, permanent reddish brown dye much used by the Indians and in the smaller tanneries for coloring and tanning hides and skins. A permanent black is obtained from the nut within the alligator pear, called locally aguacate and avocado, which grows abundantly in Ecuador. A very good black, according to the report, is obtained from the berries of a shrub known as chance.

Anil, known scientifically as indigofera anil, is very hardy shrub growing luxuriantly in the driest coastal lands; it yields the richest blue dye, much used by Indians, but produces less pulp than *I. tinctoria* of India. Dragon's blood is very plentiful on both slopes of the Andes, while tocto is the local name of the nut of the indigenous black walnut tree which in Ecuador is called the nogal. Its dye is similar to that supplied by its American congener.

Mangle furnishes the bark locally used for coloring and tanning hides. Colcas is a bush of the Andean plateau producing a yellow dye, and chilca is a similar plant that colors brown. The names of the agents supplying these dye materials may be obtained by applying to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to one of its branches.

Milwaukee Druggist in Trouble

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed recently against Anton Weiss, Milwaukee druggist. The petitioning creditors and the amount of their claims include: Yahr & Lange Drug Co., Milwaukee, \$428.91; Wisconsin Pharmacal Co., Milwaukee, \$8.20, and the F. Dohmen Co., Milwaukee, \$201.26.

